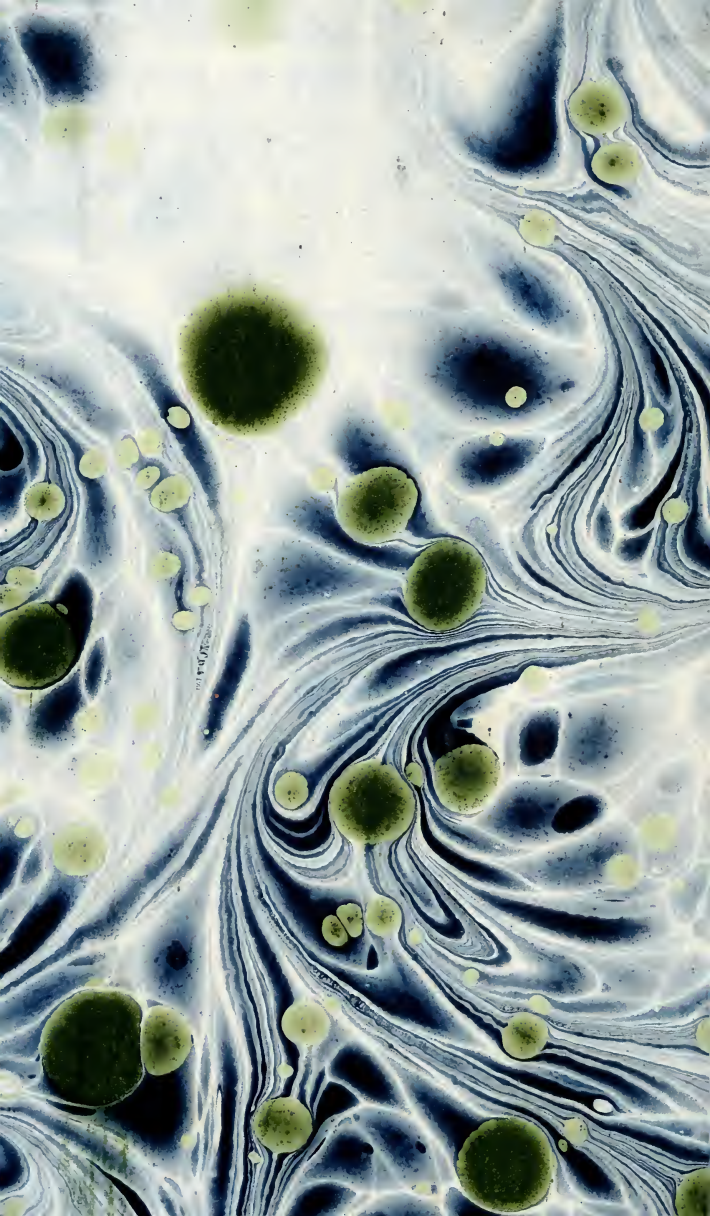
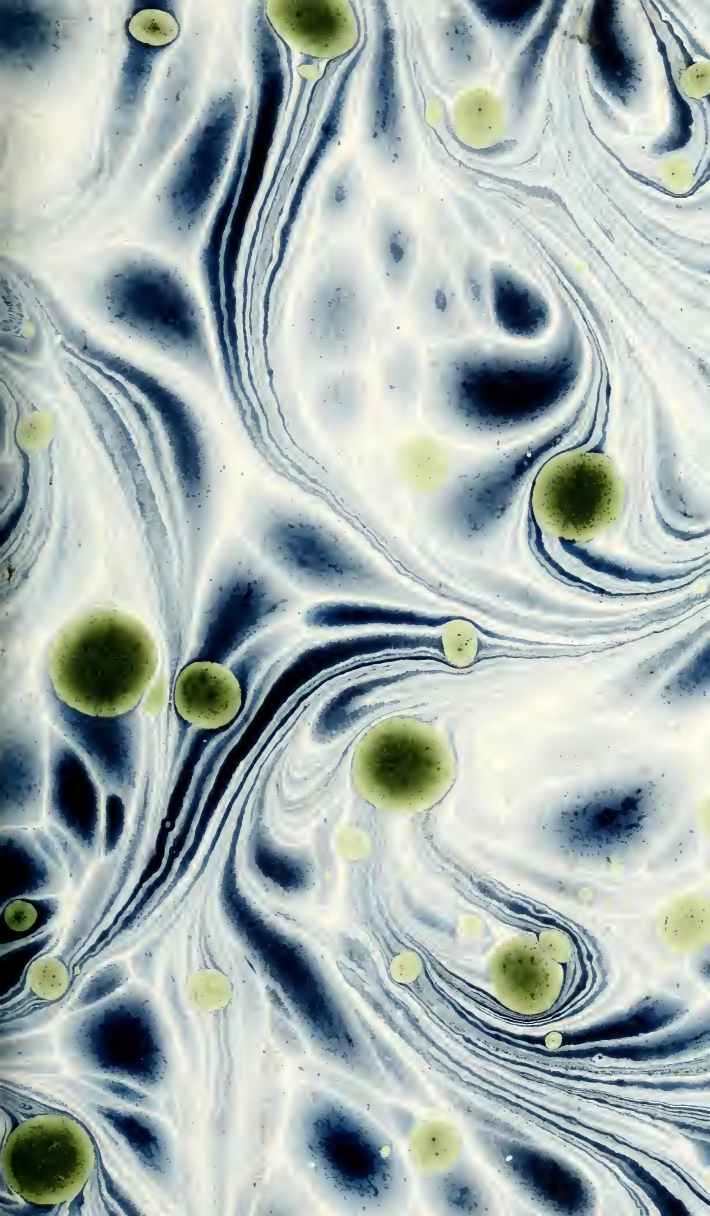



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Cramer, Zadok
THE

NAVIGATOR:

OR THE

Traders' useful Guide

IN NAVIGATING THE
MONONGAHELA, ALLEGHENY,
OHIO, AND MISSISSIPPI
RIVERS;

CONTAINING AN AMPLE ACCOUNT
OF THESE MUCH ADMIRERD WATERS,
FROM THE HEAD OF THE FORMER TO THE MOUTH OF THE
LATTER;

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION OF THEIR
TOWNS, VILLAGES, HARBOURS, SETTLEMENTS, &c

WITH PARTICULAR DIRECTIONS
HOW TO NAVIGATE THEM,

IN ALL STAGES OF THE WATER.

POINTING OUT THEIR
ROCKS, RIPPLES, CHANVEL, ISLANDS,
BLUFFS, CREEKS, RIVERS, &c.
AND THE DISTANCES FROM PLACE TO PLACE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH THIRTEEN ACCURATE MAPS OF THE
MISSISSIPPI, AND ONE OF PITTSBURGH.

THE FIFTH EDITION, MUCH IMPROVED AND ENLARGED.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
AN ACCOUNT OF LOUISIANA;

AND A NOTICE OF THE
MINES, MINERALS, NATURAL CURIOSITIES, &c.

COPY RIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.

PITTSBURGH:
FROM THE PRESS OF ZADOK CRAMER.
1806.

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REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF PITTSBURGH.

0 Episcopal Church, situated on the angle formed by the junction of Liberty and Wood streets. 1 Court House, on the opposite side of the street is the Market House. 2 Presbyterian Meeting-House. 3 Dutch Lutheran Church. 4 Office of Discount and Deposit. 5 Fort Fayette. 6 Covenanters' Meeting-House. 7 Ship Yard, immediately below which Suke's run empties in. 8 Jail. 9 Ruins of Fort Pitt. 10 Site of Fort Du Quesne. 11 Glass-Works. 12 Academy.—On the N. side of the Allegheny, are two ferry-houses, the uppermost belongs to Major Craig and the next below to James Robinson, Esq. On the S. side of the Monongahela the first house above the glass-works is Jones's ferry, the next above Black's, or Beattie's, the next Bousman's, the next Widow Craig's, the next Herd's, and about half a mile above this, though not mentioned in the map, is Emmet's, and opposite to it is Andrew Watson's, Esq.—On the right side of the Ohio, and opposite the entrance of the Allegheny, is a small island, about half a mile long. Some years since the State of Pennsylvania granted this island to Col. Killbuck, an Indian Chief of the Six Nations, by whom it is still held. It is now called Smokey Island.—The hill to the S. of the Monongahela is Coal-Hill; that jutting out close to the ship-yard, is called *Gallows-Hill*, from the circumstance of a gentleman of the name of Boyd having hung himself on it.

The point of Grant's Hill (not represented) enters the square formed by Fourth street, Hammond alley, Cherry alley, and Grant's street.

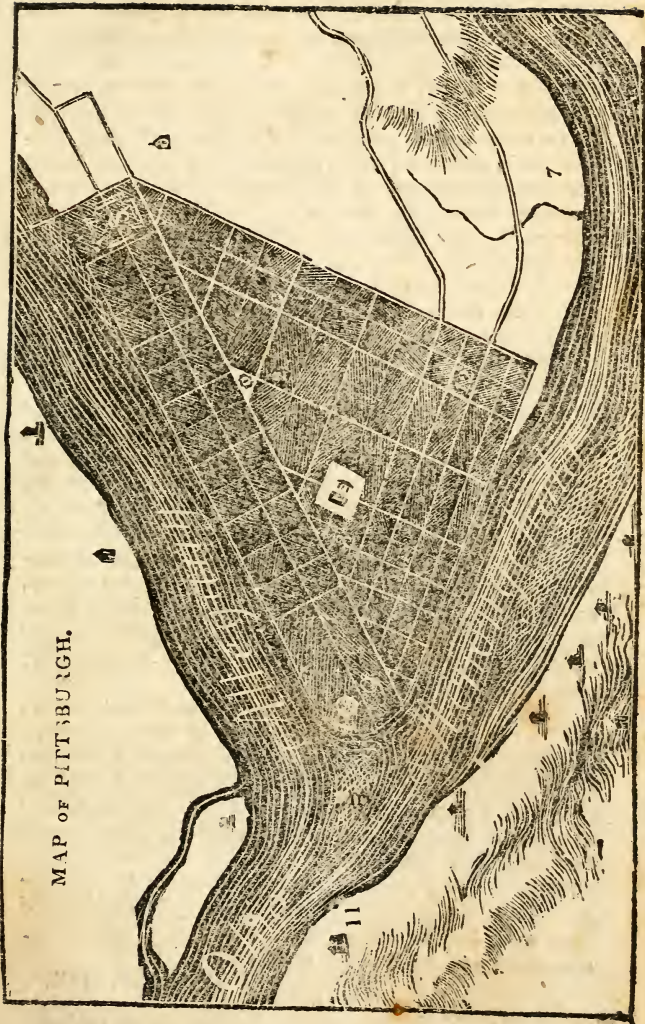
The streets running parallel to the Allegheny, are, first, Penn, and next Liberty; the cross-streets from Liberty to the Allegheny, are, beginning at the lowermost, Marbury and Hay streets, — alley, Pitt street, — alley, St. Clair street, — alley, Irwin's street, — alley, Hand street, — alley, Wayne street. Those running parallel with the Monongahela are, first, Water, Front, Second, Third and Fourth streets, Hammond alley, Fifth street, Virgin alley, Sixth street, Strawberry alley, Seventh street, Plumb alley, Eighth street. The streets and alleys intersecting these are, beginning at the lowermost, West street, Short street, Redoubt alley, Ferry street, Chancery lane, Market street, Wood street, Smithfield street, Cherry alley, Grant street.

It may be noted that none of the streets cross each other at right angles except those from Liberty street to the Allegheny.

☞ The top of the map is due north, the bottom S. the right E. and the lower part W.

6.6.46.
 5/10/32

MAP OF PITTSBURGH.



THIS edition of the NAVIGATOR, being the fifth since the year 1801, is respectfully presented to the public. It being designedly calculated as an useful and necessary guide to those who navigate or trade on the rivers of which it treats, much pains have been taken to revise, correct, and enlarge it throughout; to do this satisfactorily, we have had the assistance of several of the most eminent pilots and navigators, and the use of late manuscript journals of gentlemen of observation, to whom we present our compliments for their aid. To Mr. Chambers, of Cincinnati, from whom we received some useful hints respecting the Ohio from that place to the Kentucky river, our thanks are justly due; and we feel particularly grateful for the service which Mr. Charles Wilkins, of Kentucky, rendered by presenting us with a chart of the Mississippi, taken by himself last year, from the mouth of Ohio to Natchez; from that place to New-Orleans we were presented with one taken from actual survey; and from these we were guided in making those maps which are now for the first time added to this publication, and which we flatter ourselves will be found extremely useful, as exhibiting at one view, the windings of the river, its channel, islands, sand-bars, rivers, creeks, bayous, &c.

The map of Pittsburgh has been taken from actual survey, and if we are as fortunate in the sale of this edition, as may be expected from the acknowledged utility of the work, we purpose in order to make it more complete, to add maps of the Ohio in the next, on the same plan as those now added of the Mississippi.

Conscious of the imperfections of our little book, we depend much on the goodness of others to detect its errors and point them out to us, in order that they may be corrected in a future edition; observations, also, either of the rivers or the country through which they run, tending to enhance its value and make it more generally useful, will be thankfully acknowledged.

Upon the whole, we can assure the reader, that we have spared no pains to make the Navigator useful, and nothing is wanting but his aid as an encouragement to continue our labors and make it still more so.

THE EDITOR.

January 1806.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

RIVERS.

MONONGAHELA.

THIS river rises at the foot of the Laurel Mountain, in Virginia, thence meandering in a N. by E. direction, passes into Pennsylvania, and receives Cheat river from the S. S. E. thence winding to a N. by W. direction, separates Fayette and Westmoreland from Washington county, and passing into Allegheny county receives the Youghiogheny river from the S. S. E. and unites with the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, fifteen miles below the mouth of the former, and by land, fifty-five below Cheat. The Monongahela is about 450 yards wide at its mouth, measuring from the top of bank to bank, and in the fall and spring freshes has water enough to carry ships of 400 tons burthen; these, however, subside quickly and render the navigation for such vessels very precarious. One great difficulty attending the navigation of vessels of burden down this river arises from the almost impossibility of keeping them in the proper channel, it being in many places very narrow, and full of short turns around points of islands which are numerous. This observation will also apply to the Ohio, especially as low down as Wheelen, ninety miles below Pittsburgh.

This river runs through a rich and well settled country; the lands on its banks sell for from twelve to thirty dollars per acre; its waters are in freshes very muddy; its banks are very generally firm, bearing numerous large trees of the button-wood, sugar-maple, walnut, hickory, black-oak, &c. these afford a good supply of logs to the saw-mills erected on the creeks emptying into it. Boards from these are frequently floated down to Pittsburgh, Wheelen, &c. where they sell for about

one dollar to a dollar and a half per one hundred feet.— The river is accompanied on each side with a hill of considerable height, sometimes approaching close to the bank, and again leaving a wide and handsome bottom of very rich soil for several miles; in these bottoms are very valuable sugar camps, from each tree of which, if properly managed, may be obtained annually, four pounds of excellent sugar, which generally sells for one shilling the pound. The sugar season commences at the breaking up of winter, and continues until the sap begins to ascend the trunk.

The mean velocity of the current of this river is about two miles an hour, and is in a middling state of the water, uninterrupted with falls, impeding the navigation, from Morgantown to its mouth, a distance of one hundred miles; thence upwards the navigation is frequently interrupted by rapids, but is navigable however for small crafts for fifty or sixty miles further. The west branch in high water is navigable for fifteen miles, and communicates with a southern branch of the Little Kenhawa, by a portage of eight miles.

Crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat are raised on the Monongahela to great perfection. The wheat crops in particular are perhaps excelled by none in the United States, the flour of which generally brings two dollars a barrel more in New-Orleans than the Kentucky flour. Apples and peaches grow in great abundance in the Monongahela country, and these are frequently distilled into apple and peach brandy, the latter sells at about one dollar per gallon.

ALLEGHENY.

This is a beautiful, large, and navigable river, taking its rise in Lycoming county, P. within a few miles of the head waters of Sinemahoning creek, a navigable stream that falls into the Susquehanna river, to which there is a portage of 23 miles. Thence pursuing a N. course passes into New-York state, winding to the N. W. about 20 miles, turns gradually to the S. W. enters Pennsylvania, and meandering in about that direction 180 miles, joins the Monongahela at Pittsburgh.

Few rivers and perhaps none excel the Allegheny for the transparency of its waters. As to its medicinal

qualities we are unacquainted with them, one recent instance excepted. An infant having been in a very low state of health for some time, was at length pronounced by the physicians of Pittsburgh as past recovery, the mother of whom finding that the pump-water would not lie on his stomach, sent to the Allegheny and gave it a little of this, which was found to have a different effect, and seemed to revive its spirits; this was continued; whether or no this was a helping cause of the infant's recovery we pretend not to say, but the child recovered very fast afterwards, and is now perfectly well.

Its mean velocity is about two miles and a half an hour. In its course it receives many large and tributary streams; among these are the Kiskiminetas, Mohulbuckitum, Tobas, French creek, &c. French creek is navigable to Waterford; thence to Lake Erie is but fifteen miles portage. To render the communication more complete the legislature of Pennsylvania have passed a law for the erection of a turnpike between Waterford and Erie. Another communication to lake Erie is by way of Chataughque creek and lake; here is a portage of only nine miles, and affording ground for an excellent waggon road. We understand that a ware-house is already established at Chataughque lake. The navigation by this route is said to be the best of the two. At the mouth of a creek, also called Chataughque, emptying into lake Erie, a town has been recently laid off called Portland, nine miles from Chataughque lake.— This town is about thirty miles below the town of Erie, and ten below the line between Pennsylvania and New-York, John M'Mahon proprietor.

The trade of the Allegheny as connected with the lakes is at present considerable, and must become of great importance.

Pittsburgh receives annually from Onondago salt works in the state of New-York, about 2000 barrels of salt. And the boards and timber that come down this river are immense. We get also quantities of salt fish which are caught in lake Erie; this trade we hope will be paid more attention to, and we could wish that these would supercede the fish brought over the mountains, and at a very great expence, the latter costing about 12 cents a pound, the former could be offered for four

and perhaps less. In return we could send up whiskey, bar-iron, castings, cider, bacon, apples, glass, nails, &c. and this would be keeping trade among ourselves, which is always preferable to the sending away specie for articles of home consumption.

It has been suggested that merchandize could be bro't to Pittsburgh from New-York, by way of the lake and down this river, for about three cents a pound, which is one half less than is given from Philadelphia. By this route, there would be a portage of fifteen miles from Albany on the Hudson to Schenectada on the Mohawk, 10 miles around the falls of Niagra, and fifteen between Erie and Waterford, making in all forty miles land carriage from New-York to Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvanians, however, are struggling for a turnpike road all the way over the mountains, which when compleated, will no doubt tend to lessen the very heavy carriages that are now paid on merchandize of all kinds.

This river traverses through an immense country, the greater part of which is yet to be settled; when shall we see agriculture and architecture arrive to such perfection on this river as they have on the banks of the Schuylkill and Delaware? When this becomes verified, may not Pittsburgh vie with some of the cities of the east? She will at least be as independent, and much less subject to the inroads of foreign enemies and the jarring elements of war.

On this river the brig Dean and several other vessels of burden were built, the Galley Ross, &c. and we hope to see many more borne down by the current of this beautiful stream.

The Allegheny joining the Monongahela nearly at right angles, and its current being more rapid, it generally marks its course across the mouth of that river, which is the more easily observed from the transparency of its waters, contrasted with the muddiness of the other; and indeed a division of the two streams though running together, is observable three miles below their junction. Here the Allegheny is about 450 yards wide, and when an island lying to the right is completely washed away, which is accomplishing rapidly, the river here will be at least 800 yards wide.

Will not the inquiring mind, on examination, have

cause to entertain an opinion with us, that the bed of this river has greatly shifted its situation ; and that it once washed the hill now a considerable distance to the east ; and that the ground on which Pittsburgh now stands has been made by its withdrawing, through time and accident, from that hill to its present channel ?

OHIO.

This river commences at the junction of the two above mentioned rivers, and here also commences its beauty. It has been described, as “ beyond all competition, the most beautiful river in the universe, whether we consider it for its meandering course through an immense region of forests, for its clean and elegant banks, which afford innumerable delightful situations for cities, villages and improved farms : or for those many other advantages, which truly entitle it to the name originally given it by the French, of “ *La Belle Riviere.*” This description was penned several years since, and it has not generally been thought an exaggerated one. Now, the immense forests recede, cultivation smiles along its banks, towns every here and there decorate its shores, and it is not extravagant to suppose, that the day is not far distant when its whole margin will form one continued village.

The reasons for this supposition are numerous—the principal ones are, the immense tracts of fine country that have communication with Ohio by means of the various navigable waters that empty into it, the extraordinary fertility, extent and beauty of the river bottoms, generally high, dry, and, with very few exceptions, remarkably healthy ; and the superior excellence of its navigation, through means of which, the various productions of the most extensive and fertile parts of the United States, must eventually be sent to market.

At its commencement at Pittsburgh, it takes a N. W. course for about 30 miles, then turns gradually to W. S. W. and pursuing that course for about 500 miles, winds to the S. W. for nearly 160 miles, then turns to the W. for about 276 miles, thence S. W. for 160 miles, and empties into the Mississippi in a S. E. direction, about 1100 below Pittsburgh, and nearly the same distance above New-Orleans, in lat. 36. 43m. N. It is amazingly

crooked, so much so indeed, that in some places a person taking observations of the sun or stars, will find that he sometimes entirely changes his direction, and appears to be going back again ; but its general course is S. 60d. W. Its general width is from 500 to 800 yards, but at the rapids and near the mouth, it is considerably wider.

The numerous islands that are interspersed in this river, in many instances, add much to the grandeur of its appearance, but they very much embarrass the navigation, particularly in low water, as they occasion a great many shoals and sand bars. The soil of those islands is for the most part very rich, the timber luxuriant, and the extent of some of them considerable.— Where fruit trees have been planted on any of them, they are found to thrive amazingly, to bear well, and seldom fail of a crop. Indeed this is the case wherever fruit trees have been tried in any of the river bottoms, the soil of which is very similar to that of the islands though not quite so sandy.

In times of high freshes, vessels of almost any tonnage may descend, and it is never so low, but canoes and other light crafts can navigate it. Many of the impediments that are at present met with while the water is low, might in a dry time be got rid of, and that at a very inconsiderable expence : at least the expence would be by no means adequate to the advantages accruing from the undertaking, if properly managed.

Rocks that now, during the dry season, obstruct or render dangerous the navigation of the large flat bottomed, or what are called Kentucky boats, might be blown, even a considerable depth under water ; channels might be made through the ripples, and the snags and the fallen timber along the banks entirely removed.

These improvements together with many others that might be enumerated will undoubtedly, sooner or later, be carried into effect, as they appear to be a national concern of the first importance.

The Ohio has on its left in descending a part of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and the S. W. territory ; on the right, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana territory. It receives in its course many large, navigable streams, the principal ones are, Big Beaver, Muskingum, Little

and Great Kenhawa, Sandy, Scioto, Little and Great Miami, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, Wabash, Cumberland and Tennessee ; these will be more particularly mentioned in their proper places.

The fish of this river are numerous and of various kinds : The cat, which have been caught to weigh from three to eighty pounds ; the buffaloe, from five to thirty ; the pike, from four to fifteen ; the sturgeon, from four to ten ; the perch, from one to 25 ; the sucker, from half a pound to six ; a few herring are sometimes caught ; and in the spring of 1805 a few shad weighing about three or four pounds were caught at Pittsburgh in a seine among other fish. This is said to be the first instance of shad having been caught in our rivers. Some feel disposed to dispute that these were the salt water shad, from the great distance that Pittsburgh is from their native element, the sea ; but those who eat of them positively affirm that they were both in taste and shape like the shad caught in the Delaware river. Eels and the soft-shelled turtle are also caught, but not very plenty. The various kinds of wild ducks are very numerous, and a few geese are seen on the river ; these often afford a pleasant repast to those descending it, for which purpose boats are generally well supplied with fire arms and amunition ; and sometimes they have an opportunity of shooting deer and bear, which are frequently seen crossing the river, and turkies on its banks.

We should be glad could some method be devised to ascertain annually the state of the trade of our rivers—could not houses for this purpose be established, say at Pittsburgh and Louisville, to take an account of all cargoes that descend the Ohio ? A statement of this kind published yearly would show the growing increase of our exportations, and no doubt would be interesting to the trading part of the community, and perhaps have a tendency to rouse the spirits of the more indolent and careless.

To the vast quantities of produce and articles of our own manufacture that are sent down this river, consisting of flour, whiskey, peach brandy, cider, beer, bar-iron, hollow-ware, earthen ware, cabinet work, nails, mill-stones, glass, tin-ware, copper-ware, shoes, boots, hoes,

plow-irons, mill-irons, chairs, biscuit, bread, cheese, bacon, beef, pork, lumber, linen, &c. &c. we must not forget to mention a part of the articles which are brought up in return, viz. large quantities of cotton, furs, peltries, lead and hemp. As the articles of cotton and lead can be brought up in this way much cheaper than by bringing them over the mountains, and as they are in great and constant demand in this country, we hope that those concerned will use all due exertion in pushing this part of our trade, which in time we may presume will become a very considerable object to those engaged in it.

MISSISSIPPI.

This noble and celebrated stream, this Nile of America, commands the wonder of the old and admiration of the new world. We have related no one instance of any river of the old world winding its course through an immense and fertile country of between two and three thousand miles; and what is more extraordinary, running, as is generally asserted, on a ridge or strip of land, higher than the face of the country on either side; that this is the case is evident from the great number of bayous or outlets which take their course into the woods, and form immense swamps and ponds of water on both sides of the river.

The Mississippi is said to take its source in the White Bear lake, in lat. 48. 16. N. long. 23. 17 W. But the natives of the country say, that it loses its name at the falls of St. Anthony, lat. 45. N. and above these it assumes the name of Blue river, which is navigable 300 miles further up, making a distance of about 2,580 miles from its mouth.

The following are the principal rivers that empty into the Mississippi from the falls of St. Anthony to the Ohio.

The St. Croix, 90 miles below the falls, said to be navigable 200 miles up; Sotoux, 60 miles below St. Croix, 80 miles navigable; Buffaloe, 15 miles, navigable 100; Black, 65, navigable about 100 miles; Ouiconsin 150, navigable 200 miles; Riviere a la Mine, 120 miles, 50 miles navigable; Riviere a la Roche 210 miles; Illinois, 160 miles, navigable for about 450, and

is about 400 yards wide at its mouth ;—between a branch of this river and a branch of Chicagou which empties into lake Michigan, there is a portage of eight miles ; here a canal is contemplated to be cut through so as to render the water communication complete with the lakes ; this accomplished, there will be but 25 miles portage between New-York and New-Orleans, a distance not much less than 4000 miles, the greatest stretch of inland navigation that we know of, or perhaps that is known in the world. The appearance of the country about the mouth of the Illinois is truly delightful, and some are of opinion that this is the spot called by some French writers the “ *Terrestrial Paradise.*” The Illinois country yields great quantities of grapes, from which the inhabitants make a very good red wine for their own consumption. Coal mines, and salt ponds are said to have been found up this river ; and on a branch of it, an allum hill has been discovered ;—it yields red and white cedar, pine, and mulberry ; indigo, tobacco, hemp, and flax are raised with success—the sugar and fruit trees flourish admirably ; and some dyeing and medicinal plants are found.

All the above rivers empty themselves into the Mississippi on the east or left hand side, descended.

Twenty miles below the Illinois the Missouri enters on the W. side. This river is now exploring by captains Lewis and Clark, under the direction of the president of the United States. These gentlemen were April 2, 1805, as high up as Fort Mandin, in lat. 47. 21. N. long. 101. 25 W. 1609 miles above its mouth, and were proceeding with great spirits, and expected to penetrate to the pacific ocean by way of the Columbia river, in the summer of 1805, and return home in the fall of 1806. As their return will sufficiently elucidate the history of this river we forbear saying more on the subject, merely observing that its extent is as great as the Mississippi itself, and the country through which it traverses, abounds with all that a rich and luxuriant soil can produce ; as an instance of this, 100 bushels of corn have been gathered from one acre of ground on farms near its mouth. Its waters move uninterrupted by falls or cataracts, at least from a considerable distance above Fort Mandin, but are remarkably muddy, with

which the Mississippi is coloured to its entrance into Mexico. We will, however, mention one thing of the Missouri, the truth of which has been repeatedly asserted, that of pumice stone having been taken up coming down the river, and remnants of water works. The former would induce a belief that volcanoes* abound towards its head; the latter that a people acquainted with the mechanic arts reside on its waters. The truth of these things will be better ascertained on the return of the travellers.—

St. Louis, the capital of this country, and the seat of government for Upper Louisiana, is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river, about 15 miles below the mouth of the Missouri and 160 above that of the Ohio. This town was settled by a few French families from the east side of the river, about the year 1765; the country falling into the hands of the Spaniards by conquest from Britain, it remained in their possession until that government gave it up to France by the treaty of 1800 and 1801, from whom it passed by right of purchase dated the 30th April, 1803, into the hands of the government of the United States, and was regularly taken possession of on the 20th December 1804.— St. Louis, is in lat. 38. 55. N. and the climate may be compared with that of Maryland and Virginia, between 37 and 39 degrees N. latitude. It is a place of considerable business, and must become in a few years of great importance to that part of the country.

The Kaskaskia river empties in on the east side about 60 miles below St. Louis; and in the interior of the country on the west side of the Mississippi, are several considerable lead furnaces; which make vast quantities of lead for exportation, and which can be purchased at from three to four cents per pound. Mines of Antimony are also said to have been discovered in this country. Salt is also made in considerable quantities which can be afforded at about one dollar the bushel.

The Mississippi runs at the rate of about three miles and a half to four miles an hour, and carries from 15 to

* Doctor M. Houel is of opinion, that water is necessary to the formation of volcanoes, and he supposes that they are all formed under the surface of the sea. Voyage Picturesque, Ency. vol. 18.

20 feet water from the Missouri to the Ohio; thence to its mouth from 25 to 60 feet. The fork or point of land formed by the junction of these two rivers which are here about 900 yards wide, is about 20 feet higher than the common surface of the water, yet so considerable are the spring floods that it is generally overflowed for several weeks, as are the lands for miles back in the country. This point of land being composed of mud, earth, and sand, accumulated from those two rivers, is remarkably rich, and yields in its natural state, pea-vines, grass, &c. and in particular the aspen tree of an unusual height and thickness.

The water of the Mississippi being remarkably muddy, renders it a very disagreeable drink to strangers, though if pains be taken to filter it, and let it stand in jars over night, it improves very much and becomes tolerable. It is said to have performed on strangers a cure for most cutaneous diseases, operating as a strong cathartic, and purifier of the blood.

This river is so remarkably crooked that from the mouth of Ohio to New-Orleans though it is better than 1000 miles by water, yet by land it is about 600. The principal rivers which enter the Mississippi from below the Ohio, are Wolf, and Yazoo, on the left hand side; St. Francis, White, Arkansas, Red, or Riviere Rouge on the right side; these will be more particularly noticed in their proper places. Among the many fowls that are seen on the Mississippi the pelican are very numerous. This is a very large bird, not unlike the swan in shape or color; but what renders it particularly singular among the feathered tribe, is its enormous bag or pouch which hangs under its long bill; this is large enough to hold several gallons of water, it however is made use of as a reservoir for the fish which it catches and feeds upon, and it also serves them to carry food to their young. The pelican is said to have a melancholy countenance, is very torpid and to a great degree inactive, so that nothing can exceed its indolence but its gluttony, and that hunger is the only inducement it has to rouse from its stupid sleep. It is asserted that they seem to be fond of music; they are long-lived, and capable of being domesticated. History informs us that emperor Maximilian had a tame pelican above eigh-

ty years. Their flesh is too coarse to be eaten, and their pouches are frequently dried and converted into bags or purses, and sometimes embroidered for the ladies' use.

The banks of the Mississippi are lined especially from below Natchez with groves of orange trees;—these have a very beautiful effect, and tend much to enliven the spirits of the wearied navigator; and here for the first time he begins to sigh for the luxuries of the southerly climate. These in part seem to compensate him for the many inconveniences that he experiences in the exchange of a northern for a southern hemisphere. The cotton wood tree also grows in great abundance; this tree on examination has been found to be the same with the Lombardy poplar, though some doubt its identity.

The waters of this river are kept in their proper channel from below Natchez, by artificial banks called the Levee; these are raised of a sufficient height to assure the farmers that their crops will not be washed away by the overflowings of the river. On these Levees are erected a number of saw-mills, which are turned by cutting a sluice through the bank, the surface of the river always forming a sufficient head to turn them with great rapidity.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The first thing to be attended to by emigrants or traders wanting to descend the river, is to procure a boat, to be ready so as to take advantage of the times of flood, and to be careful that the boat be a good one: for many of the accidents that happen in navigating the Ohio and Mississippi, are owing to the unpardonable carelessness or penuriousness of the boat builder, who will frequently slight his work, or make it of injured plank; in either case putting the lives and properties of a great many people at manifest hazard. This egregious piece of misconduct should long before this time have been rectified, by the appointment of boat-inspectors at different places where boats are built. But as this has never been done it behoves every person purchasing Kentucky boats, which is the sort here alluded to, to get them narrowly examined before the embarkation, by persons

who may know a little of the strength and form of a boat suitable for a voyage of this kind. He must also remember this, that a boat destined for the Mississippi, requires to be much stronger timbered, and somewhat differently constructed, from one designed only to descend the Ohio.

Flat and Keel boats may be procured at New-Geneva, Brownsville, Williamsport, Elizabethtown, M'Keesport, on the Monongahela, and perhaps several places on the Youghiogheny ; at Pittsburgh, Beaver, Charlestown, and Wheelen, Marietta, Limestone, Cincinnati, the Falls, &c. and at most of the above places vessels of considerable burden are built and freighted to the Islands, and to different ports in Europe, their principal cargoes consisting of flour, staves, cordage, cotton, hemp, &c.

The best seasons for navigating the Ohio are in spring and autumn. The spring season commences at the breaking up of the ice, which generally happens about the middle of February, and continues good for about three months. The fall season generally commences in October, and continues until about the first of December, when the ice frequently begins to form. But the seasons of high water can scarcely be called periodical, as they vary considerably, according to the wetness or dryness of the season, or earliness or lateness of the setting in, or breaking up of winter.

But freshes in the rivers are not entirely confined to the spring and fall ; it does not unfrequently happen that a considerable quantity of rain falls in the Appalachian ridges, from whence the rivers and creeks that supply the Monongahela, proceed, during the summer months ; a swelling of the currents of the Allegheny and other rivers sometimes also happen, and occasion a sufficient supply of water, during the same period to render the navigation of the Ohio perfectly eligible.— These freshes however are not to be depended on, and when they occur, must be taken immediate advantage of, as the waters subside rapidly.

When provided with a good boat and strong cable of at least 40 feet long, there is little danger in descending the river in high freshes, when proper care is taken, unless at such times as when there is much floating ice in it. Much exertion with the oars is, at such times,

generally speaking of no manner of use ; indeed it is rather detrimental than otherwise, as such exertion frequently throws you out of the current which you ought to continue in, as it will carry you along with more rapidity, and at the same time always takes you right. By trusting to the current there is no danger to be feared in passing the islands as it will carry you past them in safety. On the other hand, if you row, and by so doing happen to be in the middle of the river on approaching an island, there is great danger of being thrown on the upper point of it before you are aware, or have time to regain the current. In case you get aground in such a situation, become entangled among the aquatic timber, which is generally abundant, or are driven by the force of the water among the tops or trunks of other trees, you may consider yourself in imminent danger ; nothing but the presence of mind and great exertion can extricate you from this dilemma.

As frequent landing is attended with considerable loss of time and some hazard, you should contrive to land as seldom as possible, you need not even lie by at night, provided you trust to the current, and keep a good look out ; if you have a moon, so much the better. When you bring to, the strength of your cable is a great safeguard. A quantity of fuel and other necessaries, should be laid in at once, and every boat ought to have a canoe along side, to send on shore when necessary.

Though the labour of navigating this river in times of fresh is very inconsiderable to what it is during low water, when continual rowing is necessary, it is always best to keep a good look out, and be strong handed.— The wind will sometimes drive you too near the points of the islands, or on projecting parts of the main shore, when considerable extra exertion is necessary to surmount the difficulty. You will frequently meet with head winds, as the river is so very crooked that what is in your favour one hour, will probably be directly against you the next, and when contrary winds contend with a strong current, it is attended with considerable inconvenience, and requires careful and circumspect management, or you may be driven on shore in spite of all your efforts. One favourable circumstance is, that

the wind commonly abates about sun set, particularly in summer.

Boats have frequently passed from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Ohio in 15 days, but in general 10 days from Pittsburgh to the falls is reckoned a quick passage.

Descending the river when much incommoded with floating ice, should be as much as possible avoided, particularly early in the winter, as there is a great probability of its stopping your boat; however, if the water is high, and there is an appearance of open weather, you may venture with some propriety, if the cakes are not so heavy as to impede your progress, or injure your timbers; the boat will in such case make more way than the ice, a great deal of which will sink and get thinner as it progresses, but on the other hand, if the water is low, it is by no means safe to embark on it when any thing considerable of ice is in it.

If at any time you are obliged to bring to an account of the ice, great circumspection should be used in the choice of a place to lie in; there are many places where the shore projecting to a point, throws off the cakes of ice towards the middle of the river, and forms a kind of harbour below. By bringing to in such a situation, and fixing your canoe above the boat, with one end strongly to the shore, and the other out in the stream sloping down the river, so as to drive out such masses of ice as would otherwise accumulate on the upper side of your boat, and tend to sink her and drive her from her moorings, you may lie with a tolerable degree of safety.— This is a much better method than that of felling a tree on the shore above, so as to fall partly into the river, for if in felling it, it does not adhere in some measure to the trunk, or rest sufficiently on the bank, the weight of accumulated ice will be apt to send it adrift, and bring it down, ice and all, on the boat, when no safety can be expected for it. The reflection here naturally occurs, how easy it would be, and how little it would cost, in different places on the river where boats are accustomed to land, to project a sort of pier into the river, which inclining down stream, would at all times insure a place of safety below it. The advantages accruing from such projection to the places where they might be made would be very considerable, bring them into repute as

landing places, occasion many boats and passengers to stop there, who otherwise would not, and soon repay the trifling expence incurred by the erection.

The above observations are more particularly applicable to the Ohio ; the following apply to the Mississippi, and point out the greatest impediments and the most imminent dangers attending the navigation of this heavy-watered and powerful river :

These are, 1st. The instability of the banks.

2. Currents called bayous, rushing out of the river in a state of its high waters ; and,

3. Planters, ¶ sawyers, and wooden islands.

We shall endeavour to instruct the unexperienced navigator how to avoid them. The instability of the banks proceeds from their being composed of a loose sandy soil, and the impetuosity of the current against their prominent parts (points), which, by undermining them unceasingly, causes them to tumble into the river, taking with them every thing that may be above. And if, when the event happens boats should be moored there, they must necessarily be buried in the common ruin, which unfortunately has been sometimes the case. For which reason, navigators have made it an invariable rule never to land at or near a point, but always in the sinuosity or cove below it, which is generally lined with small willows of the weeping kind, whence some call

¶ **PLANTERS** are large bodies of trees firmly fixed by their roots in the bottom of the river, in a perpendicular manner, and appearing no more than about a foot above the surface of the water in its middling state. So firmly are they rooted, that the largest boat running against them, will not move them, but they frequently injure the boat.

SAWYERS, are likewise bodies of trees fixed less perpendicularly in the river, and rather of a less size, yielding to the pressure of the current, disappearing and appearing by turns above water, similar to the motion of a saw mill saw, from which they have taken their name.

WOODEN-ISLANDS, are places where by some cause or other, large quantities of drift wood, has through time, been arrested and matted together in different parts of the river.

them although in a party, willow points, and which being generally clear of logs and planters, the landing is easily effected, by running directly into them, the resistance of the willows destroying a part of the boat's velocity, and the rest is overcome without much exertion by holding fast to the limbs which surround you.— In those places the river generally deposits the surplus of soil, with which it is charged from the continual cavings of the points, and so forms new land on one side by destroying some on the other.

The banks of this river from where it receives the Missouri to its mouth, being with a few exceptions below high water mark, an immense country is inundated, when the river is in its highest state, by which those extensive swamps are formed and supplied, which prove the nurseries of myriades of musquitoes and other insects (to the no small inconvenience of the traveller) and the never failing source of grievous diseases to the inhabitants. There are also streams, which at all times sally fourth from the main river with astonishing rapidity, and whose vortex extends some distance into the stream. Boats once sucked into such bayous are next to lost, it being almost impossible to force so unwieldy a machine as a flat bottomed boat against so powerful a current. It will therefore be safest for boats, never to keep too close to shore, but to keep some distance out in the river. To avoid planters and sawyers requires nothing more but attention, for they always occasion a small breaker where ever they are, and if your boat seems to be hurried towards them row the boat from them, else if you are dilatory you must abide by the consequence.

WOODEN-ISLANDS, are more dangerous than real ones, the former being an obstacle lately thrown in the way of the current, and the bed of the river not having had sufficient time to form that bar or gradual ascent from the bottom of the river to the island, which divides the current at some distance from the point of the island above water, the current will hurry you against them, unless you use timely exertion. From all this it must be evident how imprudent it is attempting to go after night, even when assisted by a clear moon; but after you are once arrived at Natchez, you may safely

proceed day and night, the river from that place to its mouth being clear, and opposing nothing to your progress but a few eddies into which you may occasionally be drawn and detained for a short time.

Having given some general and preparatory instructions, which we presume will be found useful if attended to, and a cursory view of the rivers, we now commence the more particular directions for navigating them, in times of high freshes as well as when they are in their low state. And as the distances from place to place have not been ascertained by actual measurement, they may not in every instance be found absolutely correct, yet we hope they will not be found so materially erroneous as to militate in the least degree against the utility of the work

OF THE MONONGAHELA.

ITS CHANNEL, SHOALS, RIPPLES, SAND-BARS, ISLANDS, TOWNS, &c.

MILES

MORGANTOWN.

This town is pleasantly situated on the E. or right hand side of the river; is the capital of Monongalia Co. Virginia, contains between sixty and seventy dwellings, is by water about 100 miles above Pittsburgh and may be considered at the head of the principal navigation of this river.

Cheat River, east side. 8 8

At the mouth of this river is a long and ugly shoal, and the channel somewhat difficult. Here a person can be got to convey you past the danger. A small distance up this river has been lately erected some valuable grist mills, and iron works.

Dunkard creek, comes in on the left side. 2 10

Here is a shoal, but not very difficult.

George's creek, east or right hand side. 10 20

Just below the mouth of this creek lies New-Geneva, a small village, having in its vicinity a glass works, erected by Albert Gallatin, which makes large quantities of glass of an excellent quality. This town is in Fayette Co. P. and a little below on the opposite side lies Greensburgh, a small village, in Washington Co. P.

Big Whitely creek, west or left hand side. 4 24

Little Whitely, same side. 2 26

Channel near the middle of the river.

Brown's run, E. side, cha. middle of the river,	2	28
Middle run, east side cha. near the W. shore,	2	30
Cats run, channel in the middle of the river.	2	32
Muddy creek, west side.	4	36

Here are two old fish dams, the channel of the first is near the middle, and of the other near the east side.

Ten mile creek, west side.	7	43
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Channel close to the east or right hand shore.

FREDERICK TOWN.

	1	44
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This village lies on the left side of the river on a high bank, is but small, contains two mercantile stores and a public library instituted by quakers, in Washington Co. P.

About one mile below this town, on the same side of the river, is a large and curious cave, called the "*Panthers' Den.*" It enters the hill about half way up from its base. As you enter, the passage is low and descending; you have to slide down, or shove yourself half upright, for about fifteen yards with candles, and a cord as a director; here you enter a spacious room forty feet in diameter, not sufficiently high to stand upright in; wandering about for a while, you will discover to the left a fracture in the rock large enough to squeeze yourself through; here you creep up five feet into another considerable room, but so very low that you have either to crawl on your belly or roll over and over to make any progress; hunting about you will discover another small fracture to the right through which a middle sized man may force himself down a perpendicular of five feet, thence ten feet of a slope, and here you enter a room three times larger than either of the former; this room is divided by a petrified partition formed by the drippings of the roof, or rock above; in this room you can nearly walk upright. Our candles burning well we felt no danger from the air; we found abundance of bats hanging in a torpid state to the roof of the rooms; some of these we brought out, and it being in the spring of the year, they soon revived. Finding that our cord was almost out, which was about sixty yards long, and being much fatigued and very warm, occasioned by our exertions, we returned to its mouth again, satisfied that we had all got out in safety. This cavern appeared to me to have been formed by a general rent of the hill, for we could in some places see for ten feet in the openings of the rock, which were filled with stones evidently scaled off in the general fracture of the mountain. It is evident this cavern has been the refuge of wild beasts, from the number of bones it contains.

James Crawford's ripple.	1	45
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Channel near the middle of the river.

Josiah Crawford's ripple.	3	48
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Channel near the middle of the river.

Dunlap's creek, east or right hand side.

351

Immediately above the mouth of this creek is a small village called Bridgeport; it is however considered as a part of Brownsville, on the other side of the creek, divided only by a bridge over its mouth. Up this creek are some of our best merchant mills, which manufacture vast quantities of flour for the New-Orleans trade.

BROWNSVILLE, (formerly called Redstone Old Fort.)

This town is handsomely situated on the E. side of the river, part on the first and the greater part on an elevated second bank. It contains with Bridgeport about ninety houses, fifteen mercantile stores, one rope walk, a considerable boat-yard, factories of earthen-ware, nails, scythes, sickles, &c. The inhabitants are industrious and healthy, and the neighborhood around, being the first settled in the western country, is rich and well cultivated. It is in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and twelve miles from Union or Beasontown, the seat of justice for that county. This last town is also situated in a rich and fine settlement, contains about a hundred and ten houses, and twenty mercantile stores; at the west end of the town are two valuable grist-mills, on a branch of Redstone creek, and in the neighborhood are several furnaces and forges.

In Brownsville, on the point of the upper bank, are the remains of an old fort, within which, and a considerable distance below the surface, are yet to be found human bones of a very large size; and if I mistake not, I was lately told by a respectable citizen of the place, that in digging a hole for a necessary, he had discovered a skeleton in a kind of box-coffin. These relics, no doubt, were deposited here during the long and bloody war with the Indians, in the earlier settlement of the country. By land it is thirty-two miles above Pittsburgh, on the direct road from Philadelphia to Washington, Pa. and is well known to migrators as a place of embarkation.

Within about a mile of this place I lately visited a curious rock, on the face of which is engraved an irregular circle nearly meeting; at about ten or twelve inches distant from each other, holes to the amount of seven or eight were made on the ring and something deeper and larger; and facing the opening in the circle, about six inches distant from it, is engraved a man's head, apparently of a large size. This carving is recollected as one of the first curiosities of the country. The rock lying level with the surface, we had considerable trouble to clean it of dirt and leaves in order to see plainly the form of the carving, and to trace, if possible, the intention of the artist; this, however, remains yet to be found out.

Redstone creek, right hand side.

152

Channel in the middle of the river, there being a smart ripple near the mouth of the creek. On this creek are several valuable grist, saw, and oil mills, and three miles up it is a paper-mill, owned by Jackson and Sharpless; it makes about fifteen thousand dollars worth of paper annually, and it is altogether incapable of supplying such quantities as the country demands.

Pigeon creek, west side,

1870

Channel in the middle of the river.

WILLIAMSPORT

Lies immediately below the mouth of Pigeon creek; is a small but growing village, in Washington county.

Parkison's mill, right bank,

373

Channel in the middle of the river.

M'Farlane's ferry,

679

ELIZABETHTOWN

281

Is situated on the right bank of the river, in Alleghany county. This is a small village, but the inhabitants do much in the boat building business. The "Monongahela Farmer" and the "Ann Jean" were built here.

Peters creek, right bank,

384

Here is a small ripple, channel near the west, or left hand side of the river.

M'KEESPORT.

589

This is a small village lying on the east side immediately below the junction of the Youghioghenvy; contains several mercantile stores, and a large brew-house, this however, does but little business; boats may be procured here. The town takes its name, from the proprietor, John M'Kee.

Youghioghenvy river.

This is a considerable river, and affords a good navigation in a middling state of its water for about seventy or eighty miles. Passing S. W. of the Laurel hill, precipitates itself over the Ohiopyle falls, which are about twenty feet perpendicular; it passes through a part of Fayette and Westmoreland counties and enters the Alleghany, and discharges itself into the Monongahela fifteen miles above Pittsburgh, where it is about a hundred and fifty yards wide.

Perrystown, or Turtle creek,

594

This town lies just above the mouth of the creek, on the right bank of the river; it contains but a few houses, and very little business of any kind is as yet done here.

Just at the mouth of the creek is a long and difficult ripple; channel at the head of the ripple near the east side for a small distance, thence about the middle of the ripple it runs to the west shore, and returns to the east shore near the foot of the ripple.

Braddock's defeat, right bank,

3 97

A ripple, channel east side.

This place is rendered famous on account of general Braddock's having met here with a defeat in an engagement with the Indians and French. He received a mortal wound himself, and his men were wonderfully cut to pieces; this was much attributed to his refusing them the privilege of fighting as their enemies fought, in ambush. Bones of the dead are still to be found on the ground, and are not unfrequently ploughed up. A brass piece, it is said, may be sometimes seen in a very deep hole in the river, opposite the field of battle. The trees on the side of the hill still bear the marks of the balls that were discharged during the engagement.

Nine mile run, M'Dowel's,

1 98

Gordon's ferry,

2 100

Channel in the middle of the river.

Four mile bar, mouth of four mile run,

3 103

Channel on the east side of the river, which from this place ought to be kept all the way to

PITTSBURGH,

4 107

Opposite this place is a sandbar about three quarters of a mile long; some seasons it remains bare for three or four months; it is very probable that in fifty or a hundred years this will become a very considerable island; it is rather nearest the south side; it has been already ploughed and sowed with buckwheat, but the crops had never time to mature before the floods came and swept them away.

Channel past the town is on the town side, until you get very near opposite the point, when it turns over to the left hand side immediately, and goes between the end of the Monongahela bar and one formed by the entrance of the Alleghany.

OF THE ALLEGHENY.

ITS CHANNEL, RIPPLES, ISLANDS, TOWNS, &c.

Including the portage from

ERIE, (Presqu' Isle.)

This town is handsomely situated on the south bank of lake Erie, opposite a peninsula which runs down the lake for a considerable distance, forming between it and the town a handsome harbour for the mooring of vessels, this however is somewhat difficult to enter. The town having been laid out but a few years since, by the state of Pennsylvania, is but small, but seems to

be growing, and from its very commanding situation, there is every thing to induce us to believe that it must rise to very considerable importance. It is the seat of justice for Erie county, Pa. The old fort just below the town and which contains the venerable remains of general Wayne, is principally evacuated. The country around Erie is handsome, and settling very rapidly. The town is in about 41. 40. N. lat. and by land a hundred and twenty-five miles, in nearly a due north direction, from Pittsburgh.

WATERFORD, (Le Beouf.)

15 15

This town is situated on French creek, and at the head of the water communication between it and Erie; a garrison was formerly kept here, it is now nearly destroyed; it has a post-office and several mercantile stores and ware-houses. Between this place and Erie a turnpike road is about to be completed, to render more easy and cheap the transportation of goods, wares, &c. It is in Erie county.

French creek, through Le Beouf lake, 4 19

Muddy creek, 12 31

Dead water, end of, 14 45

MEADVILLE,

18 63

Is pleasantly situated on the left bank of French creek, is a seat of justice for Crawford county, Pa. contains several mercantile stores, and seems to increase rapidly in business, has a post and printing office, is by land eighty-six miles north of Pittsburgh.

Wilson's bend, 6 69

Little Sugar creek, 8 77

Big Sugar creek, 12 89

From this creek there is a considerable rapid all the way to

FRANKLIN,

4 95

This town lies on the right bank of French creek, just above its entrance into the Alleghany, on the left; it is a seat of justice for Venango county Pa. progresses but slowly, and is bounded by large hills on both sides. The French formerly kept a garrison here, which is now destroyed, but is said to have buried in it a brass piece of considerable value.

Sandy creek, west side, 10 103

Scrub grass creek, west side, 8 111

Falling springs, 3 114

Montgomery's falls, 4 118

Channel on the left hand side of a large rock in the middle of the falls.

Ewalt's defeat, 3 121

This is a very rocky place, channel east side

Patterson's falls,	4	125
Nicholson's eddie,	2	127
Here is a strong ripple, channel west side,		
Stump creek, east side,	8	135
Channel east side.		
Parker's or Amberson's falls,	3	138
Channel on the east side.		
Catfish falls, channel east side.	8	146
Redbank creek, channel east side,	7	153
Cumming's rock, channel west side,	5	158
Mahoning creek, east side,	2	160
Channel west side.		
Slone's ferry,	14	174
Crooked creek, east side,	4	178
Nicholson's falls, channel west side,	3	181
FREEPORT,	7	188
This village lies at the mouth of Buffaloe creek, which joins the Alleghany on the west side, and opposite on the east side the Kiskimenetas enters.		
Owing's island, channel west side,	4	192
Bull creek, west side,	3	195
Channel east side.		
Logan's ferry, mouth of Puckety creek,	4	199
Channel on the east side.		
Hulard's island, channel east side,	4	203
Plumb creek,	3	206
Sandy creek, east side,	2	208
An island, channel east side.		
Pine creek, west side	5	213
Wilson's island, channel east side,	4	217
PITTSBURGH,	1	218

OHIO.

We now commence the navigation of the OHIO, and as it commences at Pittsburgh, it will not be amiss to preface the more particular account of it, by a short description of that place.

PITTSBURGH.

THIS town is delightfully situated at the head of the Ohio river, on the point of land formed by the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. The scite of the old French garrison *Du Quense*, which was taken by general Forbes in the year 1758, is immediately at the confluence of the two rivers, and commands an elegant view of each, as well as of the Ohio. The British garrison Fort Pitt, so called after the late Earl of Chatham, and erected adjacent to the former, higher up on the Monongahela, was formerly a place of some consequence in the annals of frontier settlements, but fell into decay on its being given up by its founders.—Being included in one of the manors of the Penn family, it was sold by the proprietaries, and now makes a part of the town of Pittsburgh, and is laid out in town lots. Fort Fayette, in which are generally kept a small number of men, is also within the limits of the town, on the bank of the Allegheny.

The local situation of this town is so very commanding, that it has been emphatically called the Key to the Western Country; and its natural one is peculiarly handsome. Blessed as it is with numerous advantages, there is nothing surprising in its having increased rapidly within a few years past. It contains near 400 dwelling houses, many of them large and elegantly built with brick, and about 2000 inhabitants, and 50 retail stores.

The public buildings are, a court-house of brick, large and spacious, jail, market-house, four houses for public worship, the Episcopal church, the Presbyterian church, a church for the Covenanters, and one

for the German Lutherians, these are all of brick and handsomely built, the first is of an octagon form and shews to great advantage; and an academy in which the languages are taught. The principal manufactories are, a glass-house, an air-foundery, a cotton factory, three nail factories, three tin and copper factories, two factories of earthen ware, two rope-walks, a factory of hard and soft soap, a brush factory, two breweries, and four printing offices, three of which issue newspapers weekly, and the fourth prints books. Pittsburgh seems to have been peculiarly fortunate in the choice of her mechanics: these are numerous, honest, and industrious, and carry on most of the different mechanic arts that are to be met with in any other part of the United States; and they seem to be making the most substantial fortunes of any other class of people in the town, and stand on equal ground in point of respectability.

Pittsburgh is in lat. 40, 32, N. long. 80, 8, W. and although the climate is subject to frequent changes in the weather, yet we may be permitted to say, that no people enjoy better health than the citizens of Pittsburgh. Having this invaluable blessing, with many other peculiar advantages, nothing ought to prevent them from becoming an opulent, independent, and happy people.

It is here where goods are deposited for the Kentucky and New Orleans trade, for the reception of which there are several store-houses; a new warehouse for the storage of merchandize has been recently erected on the Monongahela, Thomas Cromwell, proprietor.

The spirit of ship-building has been very considerable in and near this place, for these three years past, in which period the following vessels have been built and sent off to the West Indies, to Europe, &c. The *Monongahela Farmer*, the ship *Pittsburgh*, ship *Louisiana*, ship *General Butler*, ship *Western Trader*, brig *Nanina*, brig *Dean*, brig *Black Walnut*, schooner *Amity*, schooner *Allegheny*, schooner *Conquest*, and brig *Ann Jean*, besides a number of Barges and Keel-bottom boats, &c. Kentucky and New Orleans' boats are generally to be had ready made at the boat-yard of Sumrall, and M'Collogh near the point.

To strangers Pittsburgh has rather a gloomy appearance, arising from the smoke of the stone-coal, of which about 170,000 bushels are consumed annually, these cost six cents per bushel, and are allowed to be the best in the world, they are remarkably sulphurous and make hot and lively fires.

The inhabitants of this town having no places of public amusement, spend very little of their time in idleness; and although there are a superfluous number of taverns, intoxication is a vice but seldom to be seen stalking through the streets, gambling also is a species of wickedness very little practised, and a general principle of honesty, industry, sobriety, and hospitality, prevails throughout the whole body of citizens.

Schools for teaching the mother tongue are numerous and tolerably well regulated; and there are also schools for drawing, dancing, sewing, embroidering, &c. schools for teaching the forte-piano, clarinet, flute, and violin.

A Bank of Discount and Deposit has been established in Pittsburgh within these last two years; it is a branch of the Pennsylvania Bank in Philadelphia; has sixteen directors, one of whom being the president, a cashier, a clerk, and a teller.



OF THE OHIO.

ITS CHANNEL, RIPPLES, ISLANDS, SAND-BARS,
RIVERS, CREEKS, TOWNS, DISTANCES, &c.

From place to place,

Hamilton's island, miles below Pittsburgh,	3	3
At the head of this island keep close to the right bank, when a small distance down bear over to the island, to avoid a sand-bar lying to the right.		
Irwin's island,	4	7
Channel one third over from the right bank.		
First ripple, just below the upper end of the island,		
Here you must leave a big breaker or rock close to the right.		

Second or Horsetail ripple,

Is a small distance below the first; channel between the bar and some large breakers.

Third ripple,

Is within half a mile of the lower end of Irwin's island; channel about one third over from the right bank, close to the upper end of the bar.

Hog island,

Lower end of this island a bar puts out from the left bank; channel about two thirds over towards the right bank, thence take a straight chute which will put you clear of

Woolery's ripple, below,**Dead ripple,**

Channel close to the right bank, leaving a large rock to the right and near the shore.

Logg's town,

Channel right bank until you are past the bar.

Crow's island,

Channel right bank, close to the island.

Big Beaver, enters on the right side,

Channel, on approaching this creek you will see some large rocks on the left bank, when you get opposite them, pull over towards the town, and keep a hundred yards from the right shore.

About one mile up commences the falls of this creek, which are three miles long; the falls being considerable and the creek having the most constant supply of water of any other in this country, it affords a number of very valuable seats for mills and other water-works; on the falls there are already four grist-mills, two saw-mills, and a forge now erecting, and the erection of a paper-mill is in contemplation,

BEAVER, (formerly called M'Intosh.)

This town lies on a very high bank, half a mile below the above creek on the same side with it, and from which it takes its name; it is but a few years since it was laid out by the state of Pennsylvania as a seat of justice for Beaver county, it contains several mercantile stores, and from its situation must in time become a place of considerable business. From the great depth to water, the citizens have been obliged to introduce through pipes the water of a spring on the side of a hill about a quarter of a mille back of the town.

First island below Beaver,

Channel right side, close to the island.

Second island,

Channel close to the right bank.

5 12

1 15

4 17

4 21

2 23

5 28

4 32

2 34

23. Grape island,

2 36

Channel left side, close to the island.

GEORGETOWN

2 38

Is situated on the left bank of the river, which is high and gravelly; it contains three mercantile stores, and but a few houses, has a post-office, and adjacent to it are some valuable grist-mills; it is in Beaver county. A few yards from the opposite shore, a spring rises from the bottom of the river, which produces an oil similar to Seneca oil, which is thought to proceed from a large bed of mineral coal in the vicinity of the spring.

Channel past the town is on the right hand shore.

Mill creek enters on the left side, and

Little Beaver on the right

Just below Georgetown.

The line between Pennsylvania and Virginia on the left hand side of the river, and Pennsylvania and Ohio on the right, crosses at the mouth of Mill creek and a little below the mouth of Little Beaver.

An island half a mile below Georgetown.

Channel left side, the first chute is at the upper end of the island, here you must keep close to the left shore, when half way through pull towards the island, and keep down it about a hundred and fifty yards, thence over to the left shore again.

Custard's island,

4 42

Channel left side, close to the lower point of the island.

Baker's island,

4 46

Channel pretty good on both sides, the deepest but narrowest is on the left hand side.

Yellow creek, enters on the right side,

1 47

Channel close to the left hand shore.

Neasley's two islands,

2 49

Channel right side past the first, and left of the second.

Tumbleston's island,

1 50

Channel close to the left shore.

Brown's island,

2 52

Channel close to the left shore for about fifty yards, thence pull over towards the island.

STEUBENVILLE,

5 57

Is pleasantly seated on the right bank of the river, contains several mercantile stores, and some handsome brick buildings; is the seat of justice for Jefferson county, Ohio, and from its situation most probably will become a place of consequence. A land office is kept here for the sale of Congress' lands, in that state.

Mingo bottom island, channel right shore, 3 60
 Cross creek, enters on the left side, 1 61
 About one mile and a half above Charlestown, you
 must keep close to the right hand shore.

CHARLESTOWN, 3 64

Is situated on the left bank of the river, is the seat
 of justice for Brooke county, Virginia. Just below the
 town Buffalo creek enters on the same side with it.
 On this creek are several valuable merchant-mills.

Channel past the town is near the left shore.

Beach bottom bar, channel right shore, 3 67

Short creek, right hand side, 5 72

Just below the mouth of this creek you will see a ripple,
 the best channel is near the left shore.

Pike island, channel right shore, 4 76

Twin islands,

Just below the lowermost of these is

Glenn's run, 1 77

Channel past both of these islands on the right side.

Wheelen island, this is a long island, 4 81

Channel on the left side, at the upper end of the island
 keep close to the shore, until you are within sight of
 the town, thence turn out for forty or fifty yards, to avoid
 logs lying near the bank, and after you are past the
 town, keep in the middle of the river.

WHEELEN.

This town is well known as a place of embarkation for
 those descended the Ohio. Is situated on the left bank
 of the river, has a number of mercantile stores and ware-
 houses, and from its situation commands considerable
 business; vessels of burden have been built here, and
 flat and keel boats may at all times be procured. The
 navigation from this place in low water is much better
 than from any other place above it. It is the seat of
 justice for Ohio county, Virginia; the mail stage from
 Philadelphia arrives here twice a week, thence it goes
 to Lexington, Kentucky, once a week. Just below the
 town, on the same side, stands an old fort, on the point
 of land formed by the junction of Big Wheelen creek
 with the Ohio.

M'Mahon's island, 5 86

Channel, at the upper end near the left shore, at the
 lower end near the island.

Little Grave creek, 8 94

Half a mile below this creek is a

Sand-bar, channel right shore.

Big Grave creek, channel right shore, 1 95

Grave creek ripple, just below the creek,

Channel one third over from the left shore.

Captina island, channel left shore,	6	101
Captina creek,		
Enters on the right side, half a mile below the island.		
Baker's station, channel left shore,	2	103
Fish creek, enters on the left shore,	4	107
Here is an island, channel on the right shore.		
Sunfish creek enters on the right shore,	5	112
Opposum creek, enters on the same side,	3	115
Proctor's run, on the left shore,	4	119
Just below this run is a sand-bar, channel close to the bar, leaving it a little to the left.		
Fishing creek or Martin's station, left shore,	5	124
Here is a sand-bar, best channel on the left shore.		
Long-reach, upper end of,	3	127
In this reach are five islands, the first commences at the upper end of it, and is three miles long, the second one mile, the third three miles, the fourth two miles, and the fifth one mile.		
Channel past these islands is on the right shore.		
Lower end of Long-reach,	18	145
A sand-bar near the left shore, channel right shore.		
Little island, channel on the right shore,	2	147
Stony creek, right shore, opposite the island.		
Bat or Grape island,	1	148
Channel close to the left shore.		
Middle island, and creek, left shore,	2	150
Main channel on the right shore.		
French creek, enters on the left shore,	3	153
Three Brothers, first,	5	158
Second,	1	159
Third,	1	160
Channel past these three islands is on the right shore.		
State creek enters opposite the middle island.		
One and a half mile below the Brothers is a large sand-bar, channel on the right shore.		
Bull creek, enters on the left shore,	4	164
From above this creek keep the right shore for 2 miles.		
Little Muskingum, enters on the right shore,	5	169
Duval's island, best channel left shore,	1	170
Duck creek, enters on the right shore,	3	173
Muskingum river,	2	175

This is a considerable river of the state of Ohio, entering the Ohio nearly in a S. S. E. direction, and about two hundred yards wide at its mouth; it is navigable for a hundred and fifty miles, and one of its branches is navigable to within one mile of the Cayahoga river, which empties into Lake Erie.

MARIETTA.

This town is handsomely situated on the point of land formed by the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio, a part extending below the Muskingum. In very high floods this town is subject to be more or less inundated, this however does not often happen. It is the seat of justice for Washington county, Ohio, contains several mercantile stores, a post, and printing office, which issues a weekly paper. The inhabitants are principally New-Englanders, whose industry is as proverbial as their system of life is economical, moral and religious. Vessels of considerable burden have been built here, one of which was freighted to Jamaica and commanded by commodore Whipple. From the very commanding situation of this town there is nothing improbable in its becoming a place of considerable consequence. Fort Harmer stands on the opposite side of the Muskingum.

Mile creek, on the right shore,	1	176
Muskingum island,	2	178
Channel close to the island on the right side.		
Second island, channel left shore,	4	182
Third island, channel right shore,	3	185
Congress creek just below 3d island, right side.		

VIENNA.

This is a small settlement on the left side of the river, about eight miles below Muskingum.

Little Kenhawa, enters on the left side,	2	187
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BELLEPRIE.

Opposite Kenhawa is a town and settlement under this name.

Bacchus' or Blannerhasset's island,	3	190
Channel close to the right shore.		
Lower settlement of Belleprie,	3	193
Little Hockhocking, enters on the right side,	2	195
Below this the channel is close to the right shore.		
Newbury settlement and sand-bar,	2	197
Channel on the right side.		
Mustaphy's island,	1	198
Big Hockhocking,	2	200

This is a considerable river of Ohio state, navigable for about 70 miles, at the head of which is *New-Lancaster*, a promising little town just emerging from the woods. On this river are quarries of free-stone, mines of iron ore, and one of lead is said to have been discovered, salt-springs and coal mines also abound.

Lees creek, enters on the left side.	3	203
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BELLEVILLE.

A town and settlement on the left bank of the river.

From Lees creek to Belleville the channel is close to the left shore, the other part of the river being rocky.

Belleville island, channel right shore, 2 205

Pond creek, channel right shore, 2 207

Devil's Hole creek, right shore, 8 215

Channel on the right shore. Passing this creek in high water it is necessary to keep pretty close around the left hand point, to avoid the current throwing the boat on dangerous rocks that lie in the bend, both above and below the mouth of the creek.

A Sand-bar, 1 216

Channel at the upper end near the right hand shore, at the lower end, near the middle of the river.

A large sand-bar in the middle of the river, 4 220

Amberson's island, 3 223

Channel on the right side, around the island.

Little Sandy creek, 1 224

Enters on the left shore, opposite Amberson's island.

Big Sandy creek, enters on left shore, 4 227

One mile below this creek is

Big Sandy bar or ripple,

It is large and puts out from the right shore, channel close to the left shore; immediately after you pass the bar, bear over to the right shore, to avoid a low ledge of rocks on the left shore, extending at least one mile in length and reaches half way across the river.

A large sand-bar on the left shore, 3 230

Channel on the right shore.

Oldtown creek, on the right side, 2 232

One mile below this creek is a small island or sand-bar, channel half way between the island and right shore.

Goose island and sand-bar, 5 237

The channel runs near the upper point of the island, thence keep down about two thirds of the length of the island, thence turn short over to the right shore through the bar, leaving two large breakers close to the left.

Big Mill creek is on the left shore, and 1 238

Little Mill creek, is about 200 yards below it.

Letarts' falls, and two islands above them, 4 242

Channel past the first is near the right shore, thence steer for the upper end of the second, but keep it on the left, thence keep in the middle of the river until you are over the falls, leaving the big rocks to the right.

Two miles below these falls, is a sand-bar on the right shore, and some snags below the bar.

West creek, channel near the left shore, 4 246

A ripple, channel near the middle of the river,	4250
Second ripple, channel right shore,	1251
Sliding Hill, left bank,	1252
Sliding Hill creek, same side,	1258
Nailor's Branch, right shore,	3256
Leading creek, right, a coal bank left shore,	4260
Ten mile creek, above Kenhawa, left shore,	2262
Eight mile island, channel right side,	2264
Six mile island, channel same side,	2266
Cyger's creek, same side, half a mile below.	
Campaign creek,	2268

So called from general Lewis carrying on a campaign in the Indian country after the battle of Point Pleasant.

George's creek, on the right shore and the Great Kenhawa, on the left ;	2270
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Just above this creek

POINT PLEASANT

is seated, commanding an extensive view of the Ohio. This is but a small town, but as it is made a place of embarkation for emigrants from the western parts of Virginia descending the Ohio, it may rise to some importance.

Channel immediately below Point Pleasant, pass over to the right shore, to be ready for

Galliopolis island,	3273
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Channel on the left shore, near the island at the upper end, when half way down it, the channel runs immediately to the left bank, thence it bends over towards the town of

GALLIOPOLIS.

This town is in Ohio state ; a few years since it contained 100 French families ; the town is rather on the decline.

At the lower end of the first point below Galliopolis, on the right hand are a number of snags extending half way across the river.

First island below Galliopolis,	7280
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Channel past this island begins in the middle of the river, between it and the left shore, and bears towards the lower point of the island. There are rocks and snags in the middle of the river opposite the lower end of the island.

A creek on the left shore,	7287
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A creek, same side,	3290
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Shallow in the middle of the river, channel right shore.

A run on the left shore,	1291
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A run on the right shore,	2	293
Little Guiandot, on the left shore,	1	294
Straight Ripple, channel left shore,;	5	299
A creek on the left shore,	8	302
At the mouth of this creek is Greenbury Bottom bar, Channel is about one third over from the left shore.		
Big Guiandot, is on the left side,	13	315
Here is a long and difficult ripple ; the channel be- gins near the left shore above Guiandot, and when in full sight of the creek, takes across the river at nearly right angles until near the right shore, thence it bears towards the middle of the river.		
This ripple continues to a creek, one mile below Guiandot.		
Indian creek is on the right shore,	3	318
Ten Pole creek is on the right shore,	3	321
Twelve Pole, same side,	3	324
Great Sandy river, same side,	4	328
A bar just above Sandy, channel in the middle of the river through the bar. Half a mile below it, is a large gut.		
At Great Sandy is the dividing line between the states of Virginia and Kentucky.		
A creek, left shore,	4	332
Two creeks opposite each other,	7	339
A creek, right shore,	8	342
Ferguson's Sand-bar,	2	344
A good channel on the right shore. The water from this bar to one mile below Little Sandy is very shallow.		
Little Sandy creek, channel, middle of the river.	5	349
In the state of Ohio, opposite this creek, is a tract of 20,000 acres, extending eight miles on the river, granted by Congress to the French settlers at Galliopo- lis, as some indemnification for the losses they had sustained ; and 4,000 acres adjoining granted to Mon- sieur Gervais, for the same purpose. On this last tract, Mr. Gervais has laid out a town called BURNSBURGH.		
A creek on the right side,	11	360
Little Scioto, same side,	1	361
A bar of rocks makes out here and extends half across the river, the channel at the upper end of the bar is near the left shore, at the lower end, close around the rocks. There is another bar half a mile below, ex- tending half across the river, channel, midway between the point of the bar and the left shore.		

Tyger's creek, on the left shore, 4 365

Big Scioto river, 4 369

This is a considerable river of Ohio state, running through a very rich body of land, and is navigable for batteaux near 200 miles ; it opens a communication with Sandusky river by a portage of 4 miles ; in very high floods it overflows its banks. About 60 or 70 miles above the mouth of this river,

CHILICOTHE

is situated ; this is the seat of government for Ohio ; contains two printing offices, and is progressing in buildings and business of all kinds, and is generally healthful, excepting in the summer months, when the adjacent neighborhood is more or less subject to fevers, arising, as it is thought, from large ponds of water, and swamps in the interior of the unsettled parts of the country ; these as cultivation approaches will no doubt be dried up or drained, and turned into pasture grounds, when the air will become perfectly healthful and salubrious.

Immediately below the mouth of Scioto is

ALEXANDRIA.

This town is but small, but from its situation may progress. About half a mile up Scioto and on the opposite side is another town lately laid out.

Turkey creek, on the right shore, 5 374

Conoconneque creek, on the left shore, 7 381

Here is a large sand-bar or island on the right shore, the channel begins in the middle, between the island and left shore, thence bears off from the main shore, around a bar at the mouth of the creek, thence turns short to the left shore, to avoid the island-bar which reaches nearly across the river, thence runs a little way with the main shore, thence takes the middle of the river, the shore being full of rocks and sunk trees.

Next Sand-bar, channel near the left shore, 5 386

Salt Lick creek, on the left shore, 5 391

The best water here is in the middle of the river, the beach on both sides is very rocky, but there is a good landing in an eddy about four hundred yards above the creek, and also at the mouth of the creek. In high water the rocks and eddy form a whirlpool.

Just above and on this creek, is a little town called VANCEVILLE, where considerable salt-works are carried on, and salt made of a good quality.

Pond run, left shore, and

Stout's run, opposite, on right shore, 3 394

Preston or Graham's station, in what is called

Kennedy's bottom, left shore, 4 398

First of the Three islands, 2 400

Just below the island is a large log, between it and the right shore is a sawyer, keep the sawyer to the right. Opposite this island is a small town called ADAMSVILLE, at the mouth of Brush creek.

Sycamore creek, on the left shore, 2 402

Channel from this creek to the other two islands is near the left shore.

Donaldson's creek, on the right shore, 2 404

Lower end of the Three islands, 4 408

Channel past the two last islands is on the left shore, midway between it and the islands; after you pass them bear towards the lower end of Manchester, to avoid a sand-bar that lies on the left shore opposite Isaac's creek, which puts in one mile below.

MANCHESTER

Is pleasantly seated on the right bank of the river, just at the bottom of the Three islands; this is but a small village, but commands a charming view of the Ohio.

Crooked creek, enters on the left shore, 3 411

Cabin creek, same side, 2 413

William Brookes', same shore, 3 416

A sand-bar on the right shore, best water near but not close to the left bank.

A new town called LIBERTY, 2 418

Limestone creek and town of

MAYSVILLE, OF LIMESTONE. 1 419

This is the oldest and most accustomed landing place in the whole state of Kentucky; the landing is good and the mouth of the creek affords a good harbor for boats; and the place is well accommodated with store houses, the principal ones, we believe, are kept by Thomas Haughey and Edmond Martin.

The town contains about 70 houses, several mercantile stores, and is, in times of high water especially, a lively place; vessels of considerable burden have been built here; flat and keel-bottom boats, &c. In the fall and spring seasons this place has the appearance of a little seaport, with the exception of the want of masts and bowsprits.

LEXINGTON, the largest town in Kentucky, though not the capital of it, is about 60 miles from Maysville, finely situated in the heart of a well cultivated, thickly settled and rich country; it contains about 300 houses, many of which are very neatly built; a bank, three printing offices, and several places of public worship, an academy, and many other well regulated schools, and is an agreeable and flourishing place, in lat. 38. 6. N. long. 10. 0. W. is 23 miles E. S. E. of Frankfort, and from Pitts-

burgh by land 348, and is the seat of justice for Fayette county.

CHARLESTOWN, left bank,

6 425.

Opposite this and in the middle of the river is a large sand-bar, channel, between the bar and the town, thence cross to the lower point of the bar.

Eagle creek, enters on the right shore,

1 426

Is the first water of any consequence below Limestone.

Straight creek, right shore,

4 430

Opposite this creek is a sand-bar, channel left shore.

White-oak creek, on the right shore,

4 434

Bracken creek, and town of AUGUSTA,

3 437

both on the left shore ; opposite this creek is a sand-bar, channel left shore.

Bullskin creek, on the right shore,

4 441

Channel one third over from the left shore.

Half a mile below Bullskin is a sand-bar on the left shore, channel is near the right shore.

Indian creek, right shore,

16 457

Channel about the middle of the river.

Ten Mile creek, right shore,

10 467

Little Miami river, right shore,

7 474

Just below the mouth of this river a small sand-bar puts out on the right shore, channel left shore about half way to the town of

COLUMBIA,

which is just below the mouth of the river, thence across the river about two-thirds over to the right shore ; thence to Cincinnati the channel continues near the right shore.

Licking river, left shore,

7 481

This is a considerable stream, navigable for about seventy miles, and towards its head the cane grows in great abundance.

NEWPORT,

Is a small village situated on the point of land formed by the junction of Licking with the Ohio. Congress have passed a law for the erection of an Arsenal on the Ohio, and New-Port is said to be the place fixed upon by the president of the United States for this purpose.

CINCINNATI.

This town is handsomely situated on the right bank of the Ohio, and opposite Licking, contains about 250 houses, two printing offices, which issue weekly papers, and several mercantile stores; it is 82 miles N. by E. of Frankfort ; has a fortification called Fort Washington, situated at the upper end of the town, which was a principal frontier post during our Indian wars. It is in lat. 32. 7, N. long. 9, 44, W. The country adjacent to this place is very rich and level, and settlements are increasing rapidly. It was formerly the seat of govern-

ment for the N. W. territory, and is the principal town in what is called Symms's purchase.

A large sand-bar, below Cincinnati,

4 485

Channel, close in with the right shore, safe but very narrow.

North-Bend,

15 500

In low water a great sand-bar, chanel, right shore.

Great Miami, enters on the right side,

5 505

Channel, from the North-Bend to this river, keep in the middle of the river, there being large bars on both sides. At the mouth of this river is a sand-bar, channel on the left shore; and about 300 yards below, is another sand-bar on the left shore, channel midway between the bar and right shore.

This is a large navigable river of the state of Ohio, about 200 yards wide at its mouth, at the Piccawee towns about 75 miles from its mouth, it is contracted to the breadth of thirty yards; it is navigable however for loaded Batteaux 50 miles higher up; its east branch communicates with the Sandusky by a portage of nine miles, and from its west branch to the Miami of the lakes, is only five; its channel is stony, and its current pretty swift.

LAWRENCEBURGH, (right bank.)

2 507

This town stands on a low rich bottom of the river, and is the seat of justice for Dearborn county, Indiana Territory

Loughry's creek, right side,

6 513

Here is a great bar, channel close to the right shore.

Grape, or Loughry's island, one mile long,

3 516

Channel on the left shore.

Chambers' bar,

3 519

Here is also a very hard ripple, channel close in to the right shore under a very high bank.

Gunpowder creek, left shore,

At the month of this creek is a rocky ripple, channel close to the left shore, until almost opposite the creek, thence turn into the middle of the river.

Big Bone Lick creek and bar,

10 529

Channel close to the left shore, from thence to the Nine Mile island you have five navigable water.

This is the place where so many of those remarkable large bones have been found, that have attracted the attention of the curious, and which must have belonged to some monstrous animal, the Mammoth, or some non-descript, whose race is now thought to be entirely extinct. Horns, or supposed fenders, have been found here to measure 16 feet in length, and 18 inches in circumference and weighing one hundred pounds;—

teeth weighing from six to fifteen pounds, and other parts of animals bones equally enormous. That there did exist a race of animals of which these bones are the remains, there can be no doubt, but that they are extinct, is a question; and if solved in the affirmative, the question becomes still more interesting—the cause of that extinction?

A small willow island, channel left shore, 13 542
 Nine Mile island, 8 550

Here you must keep the left shore, and immediately below, bear over to the right shore, and keep close in with the high-bank; from thence keep well in with the right shore till past the second brick house, from thence good water to the mouth of Kentucky, which is three miles distant.

A large bar, 5 miles below Nine mile island,
 Channel on the right shore.
 Kentucky river, 9 559

This river gives name to the state it intersects, flows through a country of fine land, is navigable during a part of the season for loaded boats for near 150 miles.— On the river and about 60 miles up it, FRANKFORT, the seat of government for the state of Kentucky, is situated; it is a thriving town, contains two printing offices, one Bookstore, and a number of very handsome buildings; ships of considerable burden have been built here and freighted with the produce of the country, to the Islands, &c.

At the mouth of Kentucky are two small towns, the one below and the other immediately above its mouth, the latter is called

PORT WILLIAM.

A large bar, on the left shore, 4 563
 Channel close to the right shore.

WESTPORT,

Eighteen Mile island, channel right shore, 43 606

Twelve Mile island, channel same side, 2 603

Six Mile and Goose island, 6 614
 6 620

Channel between them.

Four miles below these islands, and two above Louisville, is a large bar near the left shore, which extends near one third across the river.

LOUISVILLE, and FALLS OF THE OHIO, 6 626

The town at the rapids is situated at Bear-grass creek, on a high and level bank of the Ohio, about 200 poles above the commencement of the rapid descent of the water, contains about 100 buildings, is the seat of justice for Jefferson county, Kentucky. A ship-yard is established here by James Berthoud, & co. several ves-

sels of burden have already been built at the falls, and this business from the eligibility of the situation, will most probably go on with spirit. The river here is about one and a quarter mile broad, and commands a most charming view both above and below for a great distance, and the eye is carried over an extent of level country, terminated by the hills of Silver-creek which are five miles distant.

Louisville is a port of entry, in lat. 38. 8. N.

These rapids are occasioned by a ledge of rocks which extend quite across the river, and are hardly to be perceived by the navigator, in times of high freshes, unless by the superior velocity of the vessel he is in.— When the water is low, the greater part of the rock becomes visible, and it is then that the passage becomes dangerous. There are three channels in the rock through which the water passes; the principal one is nearest the right shore, the middle next best, that next the town is dry a considerable part of the year. The principal landing place is at the mouth of Bear-grass creek which comes in a little above the rapids, and in order to make good the landing there, boats should be kept close to the left shore for the distance of two miles above the town of Louisville, which may be seen eight or nine miles before you come to it.

A pilot, who is regularly appointed by the court, can at all times be had here, to conduct you over the falls.

In leveling the descent of the rapids, it has been found to be twenty-two feet and a half, in two miles, the distance from Bear-grass to the foot of the falls. At this place a canal is in contemplation to be cut: This will completely remove that great impediment to the navigation of the Ohio, and render complete and safe the passage of boats in almost all seasons of the year.

A sand island just below the falls, channel close to the island.

Silver creek empties in on the right side, 2 628

CLARKESVILLE.

A small village just above the mouth of Silver creek.

Salt river, enters on the left side, 23 651

This river is about 150 yards wide at its mouth, is navigable sixty miles, and enters the Ohio in a N. W. direction.

Doe run, same side, 12 663

Blue river, 20 683

Immediately above the mouth of this river are two islands, channel past the first is on the left side, past the second on the right, and keep close to the lower point of it.

Blue river is of the Ohio state, rises near the head of Silver creek, and enters the Ohio in a S. E. direction.

Little Blue river,	12 605
Harden's creek and Flint island, Channel right shore.	10 705
Sinking creek, channel left shore,	10 715
Clover creek, same side,	10 725
Anderson's Ferry, left side,	30 755
Hanging Rock, right side,	10 755
Two islands, above Yellow Banks, Channel on the left side.	19 784
Yellow Banks, a creek and island,	3 787

Between Harden's creek and Yellow Bank creek the low lands commence. The hills which higher up the river are uniformly to be met with either on the one side or the other, now entirely disappear, and there is nothing to be seen on either hand but an extensive level country.

Two islands, channel right shore,	5 791
French island, channel left shore,	5 797
Three Mile island, channel same side,	10 807
Green river, left shore,	9 816

This is a large water of Kentucky, is navigable with a gentle current for about 150 miles, rises in Lincoln county, and is 200 yards wide at its mouth.

Green river island,	3 819
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Here are two islands opposite each other, one of which is about six miles long, and has six or eight families settled on it; channel left side of both.

Red Banks,	22 841
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At this place which is included in Henderson's grant of 200,000 acres, a town is laid off called

HENDERSON.

Owing to a remarkable bend in the river, though the distance from the mouth of Green river to this place by water is twenty-five miles, yet by land it is only called eight.

Red Bank island, channel right side,	2 843
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Half a mile below the head of this island, keep pretty close to it, to avoid a sand-bar putting out from the right shore, and which extends ten miles down; at the head of the island is also a sand-bar.

Diamond island, channel same side,	15 858
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This island contains several thousand acres of excellent land.

Straight island, channel right side,	8 868
Siim island, channel same side,	4 872

A large willow bar, channel same side,	2874
High Bank creek, left shore,	9883
Wabash river and island, chan'l right shore,	7890

This is a large navigable river, formed by the junction of several branches, one rising within nine miles of the Miami of lake Erie, another near the head of St. Joseph's river. On the former branch St. VINCENT is pleasantly situated, in a rich, level, and delightful country, is the seat of government for Indiana Territory; has a printing office, and several mercantile stores, and is in a direct line 100 miles above the mouth of Wabash; the river is in several places interrupted by rapids, especially those between White and Deche river, called the Second and Third Grand rapid. About 28 miles above Ouiotonon, a small French settlement on the N. side of this river, a silver mine has been discovered; salt-springs, limestone, freestone, white and blue clay are often met with in great abundance on this river. When the waters of the Ohio are high, the banks of the Wabash are overflowed for several miles up; it is about 400 yards wide at its mouth, and enters the Ohio at nearly right angles. St. Vincent is in lat. 38. 51. N.

Brown's island, channel left side,	4894
Stevenson's island, channel right side,	11905
A small island, channel left side,	3908
Saline river, left side,	12920

Opposite this river on the right shore, is a sand-bar, channel left shore.

Battery Rock, right shore,	6926
Trade Water and island, channel right side,	1927
Rock in Cave, and island, channel right side,	6933

This is a curious cave, it presents itself to view a little above the level of the surface of the water when high, and close to the bank of the river, on the right side, a little darkened by the shade of some trees which stand before its mouth. It is about 180 feet deep, and its mouth is of a semicircular form, about 80 feet at its base and 25 feet in height. The cave bears the inscriptions of the names of persons who have visited it at different times and the dates, &c.

Just below the cave is a sand-bar on the right side, after passing this bar, is Walker's bar on the left side, channel close to the right shore for a short distance, thence turns across to the upper point of

Hurricane island,	4937
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Channel, a short distance above the head of this island a large bar puts out from the left shore, another bar lies at the right of the island, in order to avoid the first bar over towards the right shore, thence to the left shore and keep pretty close to it, leaving the island to the right.

The Three Sisters, islands,	22 959
Channel past the first on the right side, the second on the left side, the third on the right side.	
Miles' ferry, just below 1st of Three Sisters,	
Here the road crosses from Kentucky to Kaskaskia, St. Louis, &c.	
Stewart's island, channel right side,	4 963
Cumberland islands,	
Channel left side of the first, thence turn in between them; the lowermost of these islands is opposite the mouth of	
Cumberland river,	5 968
This river rises in the Cumberland mountains, on the confines of Virginia, winding to a S. W. course, advances into the S. W. Territory, thence meandering in a N. W. direction, passes by NASHVILLE, in the state of Tennessee, into Kentucky, and unites with the Ohio in a west direction; it is 300 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for loaded boats up to Nashville, and for smaller crafts up to the division line of Kentucky.	
Tennessee river and island, chan. right side,	12 980
This is the largest river that empties into the Ohio, is navigable up to the muscle shoals, a distance of 250 miles from its mouth, for vessels of considerable burden, from thence boats of 40 tons burden can ascend to the mouth of Holstien, thence up that river to Long-Island, from which place to the mouth of Tennessee is reckoned 1000 miles. The passage of this river through the Cumberland mountains is esteemed a great curiosity; ten miles above it is 1200 yards wide, yet at the mountains it is contracted to the breadth of 70 yards. This river rises in the Iron mountains, on the confines of South Carolina and Georgia, passes through Kentucky, and enters the Ohio in a N. W. direction, where it is 500 yards wide. The Muscle Shoals are 20 miles long and 3 broad, and are formed by a great number of small islands, which very much interrupt the passage except in high floods.	
Fort Massack,	9 989
A large Sand-bar,	6 995
In the middle of the river.—channel right shore.	
Little chain of rocks,	2 997
Channel past these rocks is near the middle of the river.	
Wilkinsonville, formerly called Cedar Bluffs,	10 1007
Channel three-fourths over from the right shore.	
Big chain of rocks,	4 1011
Channel one-third over from the left shore, until you are past the two last rocks in the middle of the river, thence bear over to the right shore, to avoid a Sand-bar just below lying to the left.	

Cash island and two bars,

7|1018

This island is on the left shore, the bars are on the right of it, the one runs down pretty close to the island, the other near the right shore, channel about midway between the bars, until you are half way down the island, then bear to the left, to clear a shoal lying to the right. This is the last island in the Ohio, and from thence you have good navigable water to the Mississippi, which you enter nearly in a S. E. direction.

Mouth of Ohio,

7|1025

OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

ITS CHANNEL, ISLANDS, BARS, FORTS, BAYOUS,
RIVERS, CREEKS, SETTLEMENTS, &c.

And distances from place to place.

IT will be noticed by the navigator that we have uniformly made use of the expressions *right* or *left shore*, instead of saying north or south, or N. W. and S. E. which we deem not so correct or intelligible as the former method, owing to the crookedness of the rivers, which very often change their direction of running, so much indeed, that sometimes you seem to be returning back again, instead of going to New-Orleans, this is especially the case with the Mississippi, which we now enter, and commence the directions for navigating this noble river.

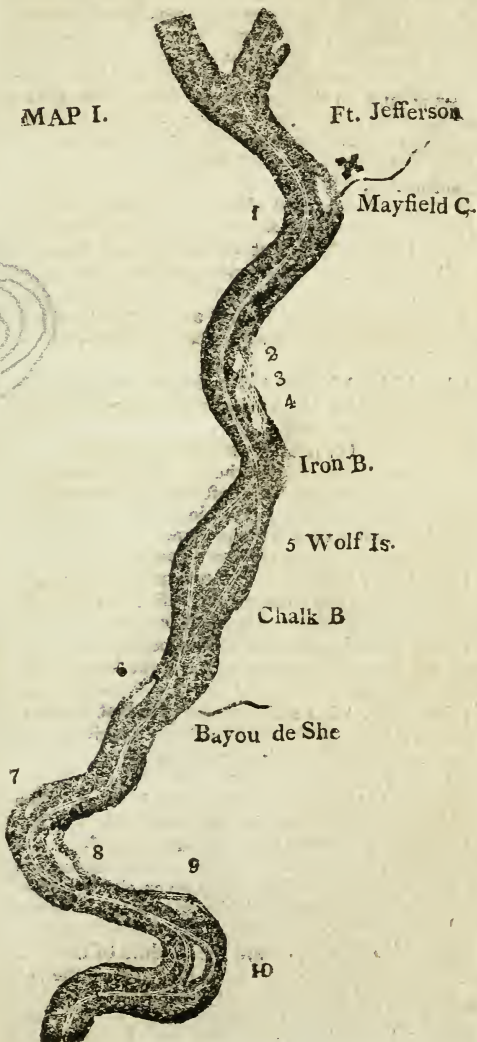
We have distinguished the principal islands by numbers, with such descriptions to point them out as cannot easily be mistaken, and by recurring to the MAPS, you will see their numbers, and how situated, in which they are represented by white spots, the sand-bars less white and cross-barred, and the channel by a white double line.

The navigator will also take notice that we have measured the distance from the foot of one island, bar, &c. to the head of another, which we have added to the length of the island, bar, or settlement, and carried it out to the column of totals on the right of the page, in order to make out the general distances as correct as possible; in this method we may have committed many errors, which we wish to be corrected by the candid and experienced navigator,

- ISLAND No. 1, below the mouth of Ohio, 5 5'
 Lies very close to the left side of the river, opposite it, also on the same side, stands Fort Jefferson, immediately above the mouth of Mayfield creek. No. 1 is about one mile long.
- Channel, in all stages of the water, is on the right shore.
- Islands, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, 10 miles below 1, 11 16'
 Lie nearest the left shore, and must be passed on the right; they are small and lie just below one another.
- Iron Banks, on the left side, 4 20
 Here let your boat drift near the banks, and immediately below them you must hug the left shore so as to clear a large sand-bar putting out from the upper end of
- Wolf island, No. 5, (*for this page see Map 1,*) 4 24
 This is a large island nearly in the middle of the river, about five miles long, in common floods both sides are navigable, the left is the best, and three miles nearest.
- Chalk Banks begin at the head of No. 5.
- Sand-bar, two miles below No. 5, 7 31
 This bar is 200 yards from the left shore, in high water it is covered, the channel is right of the bar, it is about one mile long.
- Island No. 6, two miles below the bar, 3 34
 Lies nearest the right shore, and is about two miles long. Channel left of the island. Opposite this island, and on the left shore
- Bayou de She empties in.
- Island No 7, four miles below No. 6, 6 40
 Lies close to the right shore, in the upper part of a bend, it is a large willow island about three miles long, channel left shore in all situations of the water.
- Island No. 8, nearly a mile below No. 7, 4 44
 Lies near the middle of the river, and opposite a point on the left shore, it is large, and about four miles long, best channel is on the right, the left side may be navigated in floods and is much nearer.
- Island No. 9, three miles below No. 8, 7 51
 Lies very close to the left shore, channel is on the right in all stages of the water, it is about three miles long.
- Island No. 10, three miles below No. 9, 6 57
 Is tolerably large, about one mile long, and lies nearest the left shore, the river turns short to the right, and from a point on the right shore a sand-bar extends nearly to the head of the island, the best channel runs between the bar and the island, the navigator must keep pretty close to the left shore until near the island, then hug the bar, leaving the island to the left and the bar to the right; in floods you may go close to the right shore, and this is much the best channel as the river beats very hard against the island, along which are many snags.

THE JUNCTION OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI,

MAP I.



NEW MADRID, 12 miles below No. 10, 13 70

About 18 years ago Col. George Morgan, formerly of New Jersey, now of Washington county, Pennsylvania, in company with several other gentlemen, laid out a town here on a large scale, which they called New Madrid. It contains but a few houses, and is situated in a beautiful tract of land on the right bank of the river, in lat. 36, 30. N. Just above New Madrid a creek puts in, which affords a pretty good landing place by pulling into its mouth, you cannot however do this in low water.

Island No. 11, 5 75

Is on the right side, and close to the upper end of a bend, channel is on the left shore, it is about 2 miles long.

Island No. 12, about 2 miles below No. 11, 4 79

Pass this island on the right side, it is about two miles long.

A Sand-bar, below No. 12 about three miles, 5 84

Channel good on both sides, this bar is nearly a mile in length.

Island No. 13, about 3 miles below the bar, 4 88

It lies near the left shore, channel on the right shore, it is about three miles long.

Island No. 14, nearly one mile below No. 13, 4 92

Is on the right side, and on the left side of it are four or five willow islands, take the left side of these islands in all stages of the water; in very low water a sand-bar which joins them makes its appearance; these islands are about three miles long, with drift-wood on their points.

Island No. 15, better than 2 miles below 14, 5 97

Is pretty large, lies close to the left side, take the right channel at all times; it is about three miles long.

Little Prairie, about 3 miles below No. 15, 6 103

Here is a small settlement on the right bank of the river about two miles long.

Island No. 16, 2 miles below the last house, 4 107

It lies very close to the right side of the river, and opposite it on the left side is another small

Island, No. 17,

Take the left side of both, except in high water, when you may go between them; No. 16 is about 5 miles long.

Island No 18, one mile below No. 17, 6 113

Lies close to the right shore, opposite the upper end of No. 18. on the left, is a bar, may go on either side of the bar, but next the island keeping it to the right is the best and nearest. No. 18 is about three miles long.

Island No. 19, opposite the middle of No. 18,

And extends one mile below it, lies close to the left shore, channel on the right or between them.

(See Map II. for this page)

- Island No. 20, just below No. 19, 4 117
 Is on the left shore, pass it on the right, it is about two miles long.
- Island No. 21, is opposite lower point of 20, 2 119
 Lies near the middle of the river, channel on the right, but in floods the left side may be gone and is nearest, it is about three miles long.
- Island No. 22, 1 mile below 21, 4 123
 It lies in the same range with the above, pass it on the right, though in high floods you may go on either side, it is about two miles long.
- Island No. 23, nearly a mile below 22, 3 126
 You may take the left in high but the right side in low water is best, it is about one mile and a half long.
- Island No. 24, is 3-4 of a mile below 23, 2 128
 Lies close to the left shore, pass it on the right in all stages of the water, as well as 19, 20, 21, and 22, these last six islands surround one point; 24 is about one mile long.
- Bayou river, half a mile below No. 24, 2 130
 Is about fifty yards wide at its mouth, enters on the left bank.
- Three or four Willow islands, half a mile below Bayou, 1 134
 These are small and lie on a very large sand-bar, joining the right shore, channel on the left; they are nearly two miles long.
- A Sand-bar, one mile below the Willow Is. 5 134
 This bar is large and covered with willows, and joins the left shore, it is about a mile long; pass it on the right.
- Island No. 25, six miles below the bar, 7 141
 Lies near the middle of the river, channel good on both sides, is about two miles long; from this island you have a beautiful view of the
- Long Reach, which is 10 miles in length.
- Island No. 26, three miles below 25, 5 146
 It is about three miles long, and lies near the left shore; immediately below commences
- Island No. 27, still nearer the left shore, 3 149
 This is a large island, about four miles long; pass both these islands on the right, according to the white line in Map II. page 52.
- Island No. 28, 3-4 of a mile below 27, 5 154
 This is a willow island, about two miles long, lies close to the right shore, pass it on the left side.
- Island No. 29, is opposite the middle of 28,
 It is small and lies close to the left shore, pass it on the right; it reaches perhaps half a mile below No. 28.

MAP II.



The river at the lower end of Long Reach turns to the right, and here you have another Reach of about nine miles long, and a beautiful view of the river for that distance.

(See Map III. page 55.)

Island No. 30, half a mile below 29,

3 157

Is about two miles long, lies nearest the left shore, pass it on the right. At the lower point on the right side is a large sand-bar.

Island or Sand-bar No. 31, 2 miles below 30,

4 161

Lies near the middle of the river, may pass on either side, the river here is very wide; it is about 3 miles long.

Island No. 32, 2 miles below 31,

5 166

Is a large and high sand-island with some willows and drift-wood upon it, lies close to the right side in a bend, pass always on the left. Opposite the lower point of this island is another sand-island, lying a little to the left of it, pass on the left side the right side being dangerous. From a point on the left shore and opposite No. 32, a large sand-bar puts out, and which joins the point. No. 32 is about two miles long.

Flour Island, No. 33, 6 miles below 32,

8 174

Is near the middle of the river, which bends much to the right, can pass on either side, but the right is best and much the nearest. A bar puts out from the right point towards the island, in low water let your boat drift near the right shore at the lower part of the bend just above the island, and as soon as you see the bar keep as close to it as you think is safe, in order to avoid being dashed against the island, the side of which is full of snags and sawyers. No. 33 is about one mile and a half long, and is said to take its name from flour-boats having got wrecked upon it.

Upper Chickasaw Bluffs, on the left side,

2 176

They begin at the lower point of No. 33, and continue down about a mile.

Island No. 34, 3 miles below 33,

4 180

Lies about the middle of the river, and is nearly four miles long, may pass on either side as both are equally good, the left is something nearest, and if taken must keep close to the left shore. There are two small islands close to No. 34 which may be considered a part of it, and the navigator must never attempt to go between them and the large one. A small outlet makes out on the left shore nearly opposite the middle of 34.

Second Chickasaw Bluffs, 3 miles below 34,

7 187

These are on the left shore, the river turns short to the right, and is very narrow, may suffer your boat to drift as near them as you think is safe.

Island No. 35, about 3 miles below 2d Bluffs, 3 190

Lies nearest the left shore, in floods the left passage is good and about three miles and a half the nearest, in low water the right channel must be taken. This island is about six miles long.

Island No. 36, about 2 miles below 35, 8 198

Lies near the middle of the river, is about eight miles long, opposite it on the right bank, is what is called the *Devil's Race Ground*. The left side of No. 36 must be taken in low water, in floods the right may be gone but is rendered dangerous by sawyers and snags, it is 4 or 5 miles nearest; a few years ago the right channel was very narrow, it now is much wider than the left, and this is owing to the island's head projecting above the right point, dividing the channel and obliging that point to give way to the velocity of the current,—it is probable that in a few years the right will be the best and only channel. On the left side of this island is a sand-bar, keep pretty well to the left shore, and about two miles below the head of the island you come to the

Third Chickasaw Bluffs, left shore,

Which are not difficult to pass, and are about three quarters of a mile in length.

Island No. 37, 2 miles below 36, 10 208

Is a willow island, lies near the right shore, and is united to No. 36 by a bar; channel on the left shore, but not too close to it, for fear of being sucked into one of the three out-lets which run out from the left shore about a quarter of a mile below each other, and nearly opposite the lower point of No. 37. These three out-lets unite and return into the river about five miles below. No. 37 is about 2 miles long, and the out-lets one mile from the first to the third.

A Willow Beach and Sand-bar, 3 211

Just below the out-lets, and on the same side; here the river bends short to the left, and as the bank is low the navigator must bear well over towards the right shore, to avoid the possibility of his being carried into the woods by the overflowing of the river. About one mile below and on the right side may be found pretty good landing along a willow shore.

Island No. 38, 3 miles below last out-let, 3 214

Lies nearest the left shore. Here are three passages in consequence of another island, No. 39, lying to the right of No. 38, the middle channel is preferred in all stages of the water, and is about six miles round, the one to the right of No. 39 is seldom gone, it being about ten miles round, and the one to the left of No. 38 is only navigable in high water, when the current is remarkably rapid, channel narrow and dangerous, it is better than



MAP III.

a mile through. The navigator must take care to hug the right side of No. 38 and a bar adjoining, to avoid being driven against No. 39. The river at this place makes a sudden turn to the left, and is said to be the greatest bend between the Ohio and New-Orleans. No. 38 is about two miles long.

Twelve Out-lets, nearly a mile below 38, 4 218

These are small, and on the right shore.

A Sand and Willow Beach, one mile below, 1 219

It joins the right shore, on this beach are large quantities of drift-wood and rafts; it is about two miles long.

Island No. 40, 2 miles below the Beach, 4 223

Lies nearest the left shore, the right passage is the best, the left may be gone in floods. Between the island and the right shore a bar may be seen in low water, may pass on either side of it. No. 40 is about 4 miles long.

Island No. 41, 2 miles below 40, 6 229

It lies near the right shore, and adjoining it is a bar, channel on the left of both. No. 41 is nearly a mile long.

Islands No. 42, 43, 44 & 45, 3 miles below, 4 233

Lie in a bend of the river, the two nearest the left shore, viz. No. 42 the upper, and the other No. 45, the one to the right of these is the largest, No. 43, and the one nearest the right shore is No. 44. The channel between Nos. 43 and 44 is good in low water, and in high water any of the passes may be gone. From the head of the first to the foot of the last is about 6 miles.

Wolf river, 1 mile below No. 45, 7 240

This is but a small river, entering on the left shore, and a short distance below stands

Fort Pickering.

Here a good landing may be effected by pulling over towards the left shore immediately after you pass the four islands.

Fourth Chickasaw Bluffs commence here, Which are about 2 miles long, at the foot of which is

Pike's Fort, 2 miles below Pickering, 2 242

This fort was erected some time after that of Pickering.

(See Map IV. page 58.)

Island No. 46, about 1 mile below, 1 243

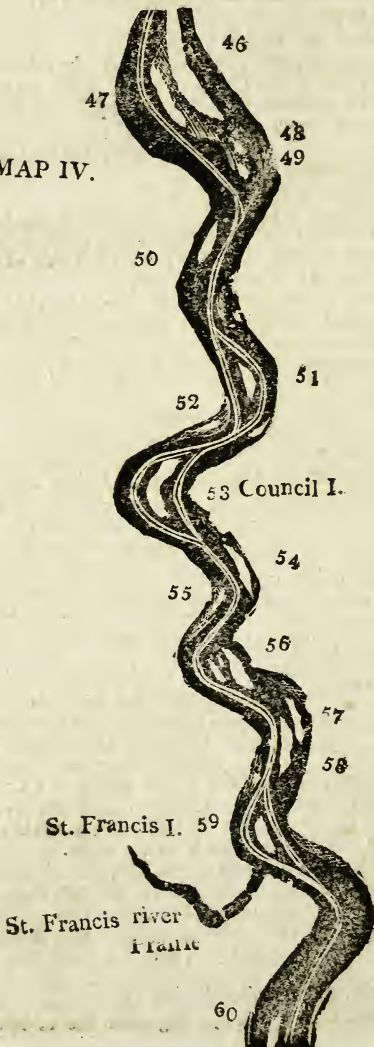
Lies nearest the left shore, the left passage, as well as the one between this and No. 47, is good in high water and much the nearest, but the right of both must be taken when the water is low; No. 46 is about 10 miles long.

Island No. 47, opposite 46,

It is small and lies on the right side. At low water a chain of rocks may be discovered extending from the head of No. 46 to the left shore.

- Island No. 48, 3-4 of a mile below 46, 11 254
 And close to it is
- Island No. 49, which is small.
- The right side of these two islands must be taken in all situations of the water; on the right of No. 49 and adjoining it is a sand-bar. Nos. 48 & 49 are 2 miles long.
- Island No. 50, 2 miles below 49, 4 258
 It lies pretty close to the right shore, channel left side; it is about two miles long.
- A Sand-bar, 3 miles below 50, 5 268
 This bar is about one mile long, lies nearest the left shore, take the right side, and when the water is low keep pretty near the bar, so as to take the left side of
- Island No. 51, 2 miles below, 3 266
 Lies near the middle of the river, the right side is something nearest, and is safe in a middling state of the water; it is about three miles long.
- A Willow Island, between 51 and 52,
 Lies close to the left shore.
- Island No. 52, 4 miles below 51, 7 273
 Is a large willow island, about three miles long, lies close to the right shore, channel on the left side.
- COUNCIL Island, No. 53. 1 mile below 52, 4 277
 Lies near the middle of the river, channel good on either side, if the river be low hug the left point and a bar adjoining it; the left channel is about three miles nearest; the river here turns short to the left; No. 53 is about 4 miles long. The bends of the river from this to St. Francis river are particularly full of snags, &c. and the current is very rapid.
- Out-let, 1 mile below 53, 5 282
 This out-let is on the right side, and is small.
- Island No. 54, 3 miles below the out-let, 3 285
 Lies nearest the left shore, channel right side, in floods the left side may be gone in safety; it is about 3 miles long.
- Island No. 55, opposite lower point of 54,
 And extends one mile below it, lies very near the right shore, channel on the left side at all times; just above this island is a willow-bar, keep it on the right.
- Island No. 56, 2 miles below 55, 6 291
 Here are three islands pretty close to the left shore, but in low water they have more the appearance of one than three, therefore we include them all in No. 56, the right side is the principal channel, they are about three miles long.
- Island No. 57, 3 miles below 56, 5 297
 This is a small willow island, lying near the middle of the river.

MAP IV.



Island No. 58, lies close to the right shore,

And a little below the upper point of No. 57, and extends about two miles below it; the right side of both these islands is to be preferred; in a bend on the left shore and above these islands, is a large sand-bar.

St. Francis Island, No. 59, 3 miles below 58,

This island lies in the middle of the river, is large, channel is good on both sides, the left is the best and nearest, current is very rapid; it is about three miles long. Just below the foot of No. 59, on the right side,

St. Francis' river empties in.

This is a handsome river, now of the United States.

A Prairie, 3 miles below St. Francis,

Right side, is handsome and of considerable extent.

Island No. 60, 3 miles below Prairie,

Is a willow island, near the middle of the river, in high water both sides are equally good, it is about one mile long, when the water is low the left must be taken; for the distance of 20 miles below this, are good landing places on both sides of the river

(See Map V. page 60.)

Island No. 61, 21 miles below 60,

Close to the left shore, channel on the right side, the left is too narrow to be safe. No. 61 is about three miles long; between 60 and 61 the shores are lined with willows.

Island No. 62, 3 miles below 61,

Is covered with willows and cotton wood, it lies close to the right shore, left side must be taken, though in floods the right may be gone in safety; it is about two miles long; nearly opposite the lower point of this, rather on the left shore, begins

Island No 63.

The channel on either side is good, the left is much the furthest and is full of sawyers; between 62 and 63 is a sand-bar, keep this a little to the right and go between it and No. 63. This island is about four miles long; No. 63 appears first to view.

Island No. 64, 3 miles below 63,

The left channel of this is preferred in all stages of the water, the right side may be gone in floods with safety; it is about three miles long. There is good landing immediately below the point on the left shore.

Island No. 65, 3 miles below 64,

Is small and lies in a bend on the right side, channel on the left, it is about two miles long.

Island No. 66, 4 miles below 65,

Lies pretty close to the right shore, is covered with willows and cotton wood, in low water it is joined by a

8 305

6 311

3 314

22 336

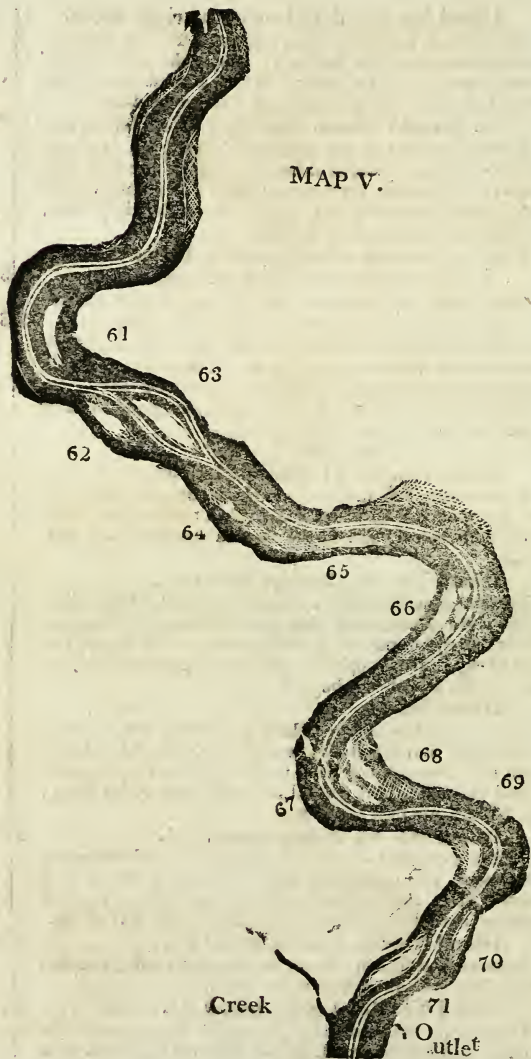
6 345

9 351

6 357

6 366

MAP V.



large sand-bar and three small islands on the left side, the head of which are covered with drift-wood; the left channel of these must be taken at all times. No. 66 is about 4 miles long.

Islands Nos. 67 and 68, 5 miles below 66, 9 372

These lie side by side and nearly in the middle of the river, in floods may go between them, in low water the right of both must be taken, never venture to the left of both; No. 67 is on the right of No. 68; these islands are about three miles long; the river bends to the left.

Island No. 69, 3 miles below 68, 6 378

Lies close to the right shore, is small, and has on its left side a large willow and flat sand-bar, channel on the left at all times; No. 69 is about one mile and a half long.

Island No. 70, 2 1-2 miles below 69, 4 382

This is small and lies close to the left shore under a willow point at the upper end of a bend, channel on the right must be taken in all situations of the water; No. 70 is about one mile and a half long

Island No. 71, 1-2 a mile below 70, 2 384

Is on the right shore, on the left side and near the lower point of the island is a large sand-bar which appears even in very high water, take the left side of both at all times; in a bend on the left shore is an out-let, which runs out in high water with great velocity, keep out from this bend. No. 71 is about four miles long.

A creek, 4 miles below 71, 8 392

Empties in on the right shore in a bend, and on the opposite side is a long willow point, extending down the river for a considerable distance; this has a very pleasant appearance; one mile below the creek is an old water pass, which is noticed from its now being grown up with willows, on each side of which are large trees; a little further down is another small, old out-let.

(See Map VI. page 63.)

Island No. 72, 5 miles below the creek, 5 397

Lies very near the right shore, the left side must always be taken in low water, the right may be navigated in floods, but the passage is something longer; No. 72 is about two miles long. Opposite the head of this island and on the right shore

White river empties in,

Where there is excellent landing. About 3 miles up this river is a channel which runs across the country and empties into the Arkansas river twenty miles above the mouth of the latter; this is a much nearer route to the post and village of Ozark, which is about 30 miles above this water pass, than going in at the mouth of the Arkansas.

Island No. 73, 4 miles below 72,

6403

Lies very near the right shore, opposite the middle of this island on the left side of it is a bar, which shows in low water, keep both to the right. No. 73 is about three miles long.

Island No. 74, 6 miles below 73,

9412

A large flat willow island, close to the right shore, in high floods this island is cut through in several places by the current, which gives it the appearance of several small islands, at its head it is covered with drift-wood, channel always on the left, the right being very dangerous. No. 74 is about five miles long.

Ozark or Arkansas river, 2 miles below 74,

7419

Empties in on the right shore, and is navigable for a considerable distance up, the village of Ozark is about 50 miles above its mouth.

Ozark Island, No. 75, 3 miles below,

3422

Lies nearest the left shore, in low water take the right channel, in floods the left may be gone in safety, and is the nearest; No. 75 is about 3 miles long.

Island No. 76, 8 miles below 75,

11438

Lies in the middle of the river, channel good on both sides, the right is the nearest, owing to the bending of the river to the right. Opposite the foot of No. 76, close in to the right shore, you will see a very small island, from which no danger need be apprehended. No. 76 is about 4 miles long.

A Sand-bar, 4 miles below 76,

8441

In the middle of the river, this bar appears only in very low water, channel good on either side; it is about half a mile long.

Island No. 77, 2 1-2 miles below,

3444

Lies close to the left shore, the right channel must be taken at all times; on the right shore is a large Cypress bend, here a creek empties into the river; the river here begins to widen, and turns gradually to the left for seven or eight miles. No. 77 is about three miles long.

Island No. 78, 4 miles below 77,

7451

Lies close to the right shore, channel on the left, the right being much obstructed by drift-wood, it is about two and a half miles long.

Island No. 79, opposite 78,

And extends about two miles below it, lies near the middle of the river, the left channel ought to be preferred at all times, the right or between the islands is much the nearest and may be gone in floods, if taken must hug the left of 78 and the right side of 79 to clear four small islands lying between it and the right shore. In a bend on the left shore is a small island.



MAP VI.

R

- Island No. 80, 3 1-2 miles below 79, 8459
 Close to the right shore, and on the left side of it is
 Island No. 81, very small.
 Pass both on the left side. No. 80 is about 2 miles long.
 (*See Map VII. page 65.*)
- Out-let, 7 miles below No. 80, 9468
 On the right side, its mouth is filled with drift-wood,
 it returns into the river again a considerable distance
 below No. 82.
- Island No. 82, 1 mile below the out-let, 1469
 Pretty close to the right shore, take the left side, may
 go on the right in floods but is not safe. No. 82 is about
 five miles long.
- Island No. 83, 9 miles below 82, 14483
 Lies near the middle of the river, which turns sud-
 denly to the right, the left pass may be gone in safety,
 but the right is the best and much the nearest, keeping
 near the right shore to avoid a flat bar that runs out to-
 wards the right shore from the head of the island. No.
 83 is about three miles long.
- Island No. 84, 4 miles below 83, 7490
 Close to the left shore, channel on the right at all
 times, it is about two miles long.
- Island No. 85, 9 miles below 84, 11501
 Pretty close to the right shore, is covered with wil-
 lows, channel on the left side at all times, here a good
 landing may be effected by putting to under the points,
 or below the island. No. 85 is about two miles long.
- Islands No. 86 and 87, 7 miles below 85, 9510
 These lie nearly in the middle of the river and oppo-
 site each other, and in low water are joined by a bar,
 the left is the main channel in low water, in floods the
 right may be gone with safety and is something nearest,
 don't venture between them. They are about three miles
 long.
- Island No. 88, 2 miles below 87, 5515
 Lies nearest the left shore, the right channel though
 the longest is the best and widest, the left is good in
 floods. No. 88 is about four miles long.
- Island No. 89, 4 miles below 88, 8523
 Is small and lies close to the right shore, the left chan-
 nel must always be taken; it is about two miles long.
- Grand Lake, 1 mile below 89, 3526
 Here the old bed of the river is supposed to have run
 through that part which is now grown up with willows,
 and which is distinctly marked by the lofty trees on both
 sides, this is first seen on the right side and then crosses
 the present channel diagonally; in the old bed on the
 right side is seen a beautiful island, remarkable for the



MAP VII.

Out-let

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

Grand Lake

90 Seary's Is.

91

92

large trees on it, and its being surrounded with willows ; on the left side between the old bed and the present channel is another called

Seary's Island, No. 90, about 3 miles long,

Which is formed by the old bed, now grown up with willows on the left, and the present channel on the right.

Island No. 91, 4 miles below 90,

7 533

Is a small willow and cotton-wood island in the middle of the river, channel good on either side, left side is the nearest, but the current is slow. No. 91 is about one mile long.

Island No. 92, 7 miles below 91,

8 541

Lies near the middle of the current, river turns to the right, in tolerable high water the right channel is preferred, in low water you must take the left side. It is about three miles long.

(See *Map VIII. page 67.*)

Island No. 93, 3 miles below 92,

6 547

Lies in the middle of the river, channel good on either side, about three miles long ; here commences the

Nine-mile Reach,

Where you have a beautiful view of the river.

Island No. 94, 6 miles below 93,

9 556

This is a very small and handsome island in the middle of the river, channel good on either side ; it is about half a mile long. The navigator must take care to keep close to the one side or the other above 94 to avoid a sand-bar at the head of the island.

Island No. 95, 6 1-2 miles below 94,

7 563

Lies close to the right shore, and on the left of it is another small island, take the left side of both. No. 95 is about two miles long ; the river bends to the right.

Island No. 96, 8 miles below 95,

10 573

Near the left shore, river bends to the left, channel right side, it is about one mile long.

Island No. 97, about 1 mile below 96,

2 575

A willow and cotton-wood island near the left shore, in floods it is divided by the river running through it in several places, channel on the right side, it is about two miles long.

Islands No. 98 and 99, 5 miles below 97,

7 582

These lie in a bend and nearest the right shore, 98 is the largest and lies to the left of 99, the channel between them ought to be preferred in all stages of the water, to the left of 98 may be gone in floods ; the river bends to the right ; 98 is about four miles long.

Island No. 100, 12 miles below 98,

16 598

Is a large willow and cotton-wood island lying near the right shore, to the right of which is a small island, channel on the left of both ; No. 100 is about 4 miles long.



MAP VIII.

Islands 101 and 102, 3 miles below 100, 7 605

These lie in a bend, 101 lies close to the left shore, 102 to the right of it and extends a little below it, channel on the right of both, the river bends to the left; from the head of 101 to the foot of 102 is about four miles.

Island No. 103, 12 miles below 102, 16 621

Lies below a point on the right shore, channel on the left, the right channel may be gone in floods but is not so safe although much the nearest; opposite 103 on the left side is good landing along a willow shore; the river bends to the right; No. 104 is about four miles long. Opposite the head of this island on the left shore the old bed of the river may be discovered, it runs across from thence to the Yazoo river and enters it about two miles above its mouth, the track is particularly marked by the young willows with which it is now filled.

Yazoo river, 4 miles below 103; 8 629

Enters in on the left side, both above and below its mouth is a large willow beach; in passing the Yazoo you must keep rather nearest the right shore to avoid the eddies on both sides of the river. The Yazoo rises in Georgia, and the name is rendered famous from the noise which has been made about the lands bordering its banks, which are now well known by the name of the "Yazoo Speculation."

(See Map IX. page 69.)

Walnut Hills, 12 miles below the Yazoo, 12 641

The scite of Fort M^cHenry is still to be seen on the top of these hills, which form an eminence considerably above the adjacent tree-tops. Here is a large eddy which you must avoid getting into, good land just below the eddy.

Island No. 104, 13 miles below Walnut Hills, 13 654

Close to the left shore, channel right side at all times. It is about four miles long.

Island No. 105, 3 miles below 104, 7 661

Close to the right shore, take the left channel, it is a small willow island, one mile long.

Palmira Island, No. 106, 3 miles below 105, 4 665

Near the middle of the river, channel on the right side is best, in high water the left may be gone with safety; it is about four miles long.

Palmira Settlement,

Is on the left side of the river, and begins a little above the head of Palmira island.

Island No. 107, 2 miles below 106, 6 671

Channel good on either side, two miles long.

Island No. 108, 1 mile below 107, 3 674

Lies nearest the left shore, the left channel is safe in high water, if you take it must hug the left point above;



the right side of both of the above islands is the main channel. No. 108 is about two miles long.

Island No. 109, about 2 miles below 108, 4 678

Lies close to the left shore ; pass on the right side at all times ; it is about one mile long.

Island No. 110, 5 miles below 109, 6 684

Lies near the right hand point, channel in floods is good and nearest on the right, the left must be gone in low water ; it is about three miles long.

Big Black, 5 miles below 110, 8 692

This creek enters on the left side, and is pretty large.

Grand Gulph, 1 mile below, 1 693

Here are large eddies on both sides of the river, these try to pass without being drawn into them, the one on the left is most dangerous, the water beats with great violence from the point on the right side—the channel runs rather nearest the right shore.

Bayou Pierre, 10 miles below, 10 703

This creek enters in on the right shore.

Judge Bruin's, 1 1-2 miles below,

If you wish to land here it is best to pull in a little above Bruin's house, as the water runs with great velocity past the settlement.

Petit Gulph, 8 1-2 miles below Bruin's 10 718

Here are eddies on both sides of the river, keep near the middle of the current.

(See Map X. page 72.)

Island No. 111, 2 miles below Petit Gulph, 2 715

Lies close to the right shore, main channel on the left side, in very low water a bar appears between the head of this island and the left shore, may go on either side of this bar ; No. 111 is about four miles long.

Island No. 112, 6 miles below 111, 10 725

Close in a bend on the right shore, and about half way down it, and near the left shore, begins

Island No. 113, much larger than 112,

Channel in low water is between the islands, in floods the left of 113 is safe and much the nearest, the river bends to the left ; from the head of 112 to the foot of 113 is about four miles.

Cole's creek, 6 miles below 113, 10 735

This creek empties in on the left shore at a bend, the river here winds considerably to the right.

Fair Child's island, No. 114, 7 miles below, 7 742

Is large and lies pretty close to the left shore, if the water be low you must pass on the right, may go on the left side in floods, which is five or six miles nearest ; the river here bends to the left ; it is about five miles long. About six miles below this the river again winds to the left, and then turning to the right, you arrive at

THE CITY OF NATCHEZ,

17759

Natchez is situated on a very high bank on the left or east side of the river, and below it on the first bank, called the Landing, is a small village containing about fifty houses; these however are considered a part of the city. Natchez contains about 250 dwellings which are principally of wood, about 2,000 souls, including blacks, several extensive mercantile stores, 2 printing offices, which issue weekly papers, a city hotel, besides a number of other public houses. The staple commodity of this country is cotton, of which immense quantities are shipped from the port of Natchez annually; indigo, rice, flax, tobacco, hemp, Indian corn and pease, are cultivated with great success, and some sugar is made. Black cattle and sheep thrive well. The cotton farms produce such heavy crops of cotton, and are attended with an expence so trifling, that a few years attention to the raising of this article places the owners beyond the inconvenience of want, frequently yielding great fortunes to those who follow it for a length of time. Natchez is a port of entry, in about lat. 31. 40 N.

The river opposite the city is about one mile wide, and has in general from 33 to 45 feet water, and in floods is much deeper. Since the country below the city has become the soil of the United States, it begins to wear the appearance of arriving to a pitch of considerable importance; and however the place may be at present afflicted with fevers in the warmest seasons, there can be but little doubt that these will in a great degree if not altogether be removed as the country becomes settled around it; as this tends much to sweeten the surrounding atmosphere, exhale and dry up the stagnated ponds and swamps, in the interior of the unsettled parts of the country.

Island No. 115, 6 miles below Natchez,

6765

Lies near the middle of the river, both sides are equally safe in a tolerable state of the water, the left being the nearest, in low water you must take the right passage. No. 115 is about 3 miles long, the river turns a little to the left.

St. Catharine's creek, 10 miles below 115,

13778

Enters in at a bend on the left shore.

Ellis's or White Cliffs, 1 mile below,

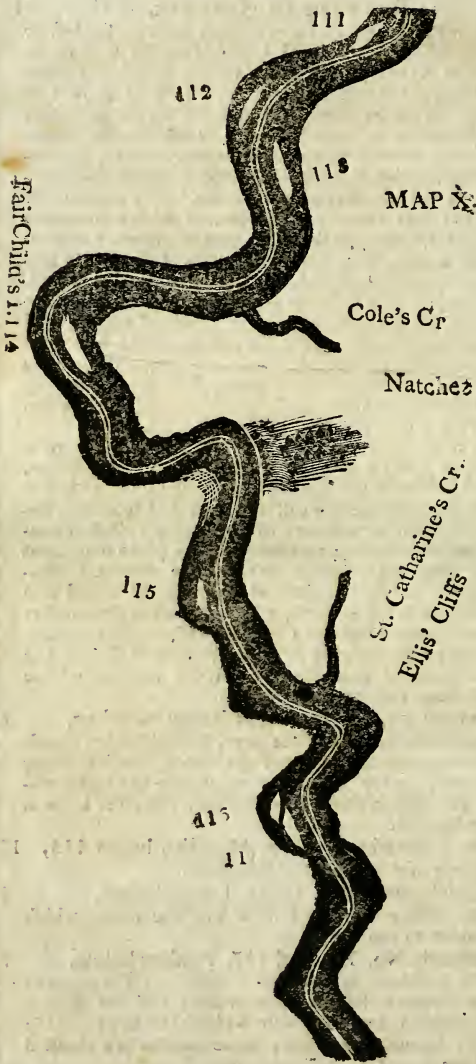
1779

These cliffs are on the left bank of the river, which bends short to the right.

Islands No. 116 and 117, 7 miles below,

7786

The left of both is the best channel and the nearest, may go between them in high water; 116 lies nearest the left shore and projects a little above the head of 117; the river bends to the left; these islands are about 3 miles long.



(See Map XI. page 75.)

Island No. 118, 14 miles below 116,	17 809
Lies in a bend on the right side, take the left passage at all times. No. 18 is about one mile long.	
Homochitto river, 2 miles below 118,	3 806
Enters in on the left side, through a willow shore in a bend, it is a small river.	
Buffaloe creek, 6 miles below Homochitto,	6 812
This is a small creek, entering in on the left side.	
Loftus' Heights, 2 miles below Buffaloe,	2 814
Are on the left bank, and on which is situated Fort Adams.	
Here is a large eddy on the left side immediately above the fort; in order to land near the fort, you must run near the lower end of the eddy before you touch it, then pull in and it will carry you up to the landing place.	
Line of Demarkation, below the fort,	6 820
This line was agreed upon between Spain and the United States several years prior to the latter government taking possession of Louisiana as ceded to it by France. It crosses the river in 31 degrees N. latitude.	
About one mile below the line is what is called the <i>great cut off</i> , which is only five miles across, and it is reckoned as the river runs fifty-four miles round.	
Red river, 9 miles below the line,	9 829
This is a very considerable river entering in at a large bend on the right shore. Some gentlemen under the agency of the president of the United States are now exploring Red river and its sources.	
Bayou Chaffalio, 3 miles below Red river,	3 832
Be careful that you keep pretty close to the left shore from Red river below this place, to avoid being drawn into this current, which runs out on the right shore with great rapidity, and is said to empty itself into the sea.	
Three sisters, Islands Nos. 119, 120 and 121,	11 843
No. 119 is nearest the left shore, 120 lies to right of it, and 121 still further to the right close in a bend on the right shore; channel past these is always on the left in low water, may go between 119 and 120 in high floods; the river here is straight for several miles. No. 119 is about 3 miles long.	
Bayou Tunica, below the Three Sisters	35 878
Is a small creek emptying in on the left side, on which are considerable settlements, cotton farms, &c.	
Island No. 122, 6 miles below Bayou,	6 884
Lies in the middle of the river, may pass on either side.	
Tunica Village, 4 miles below 122,	4 888
Is situated on the left bank of the river, which for about 30 miles above has been forming nearly a com-	

plete circle, and now comes within one mile and a half of the current where it runs nearly in an opposite direction. This is called the *Tunica Bend*.

Point Coupee Church, below 12 900

Stands on the right bank, and opposite on the left side Bayou Sara empties in.

About 9 miles up this creeek is a beautiful settlement, cotton grows here in great perfection; David Bradford, Esq. formerly of Pennsylvania, resides here.

A Sand-bar opposite Bayou Sara.

Pass on either side, it is not seen in high water.

Fausse Rivierre, or Point Coupee, 5 905

This is the old bed of the river, and is something like the Tunica bend, but not so large; it was cut through a few years ago by some Canadian traders, by which a distance of about twenty miles is saved; it is on the right side of the present channel. Here is a beautiful settlement called

Point Coupee settlement.

Thompson's creek, right shore, 2 907

Up this creek also are some fine cotton plantations, the soil is remarkably rich and produces great crops.

Cliffs, on the right bank, one mile long, 2 909

Islands Nos. 123 and 124, 3 miles below, 4 913

Lie in the middle of the river, the one immediately below the other, channel good on either side. They are about 5 miles long. Thence a fine river to

Baton Rouge, 19 miles below 124, 24 937

Is on the left bank of the river. Here commences the high lands contiguous to the river, and are 30 or 40 feet above its greatest rise. Here also is a fine settlement called

Batton Rouge settlement.

Bayou Manchac, or out-let, left shore, 15 952

Here the river turns short to the right.

Bayou Plaquemine, or out-let, right side, 8 960

Here the river winds short to the left, and from thence to New Orleans its general course is pretty near that of S. E.

Manchac church, left bank, 10 970

Bayley's, a noted cotton planter, right side, 4 974

Island No. 126, 7 miles below Bayley's, 7 981

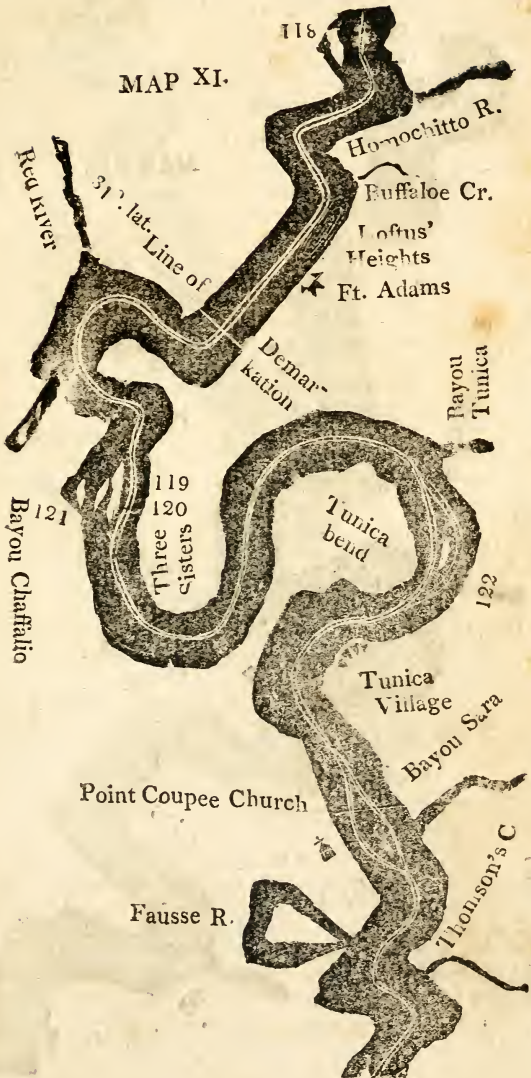
Lies nearest the right shore, channel left side, it is about one mile and a half long.

Bayou la Fourche, an out-let, right side, 10 991

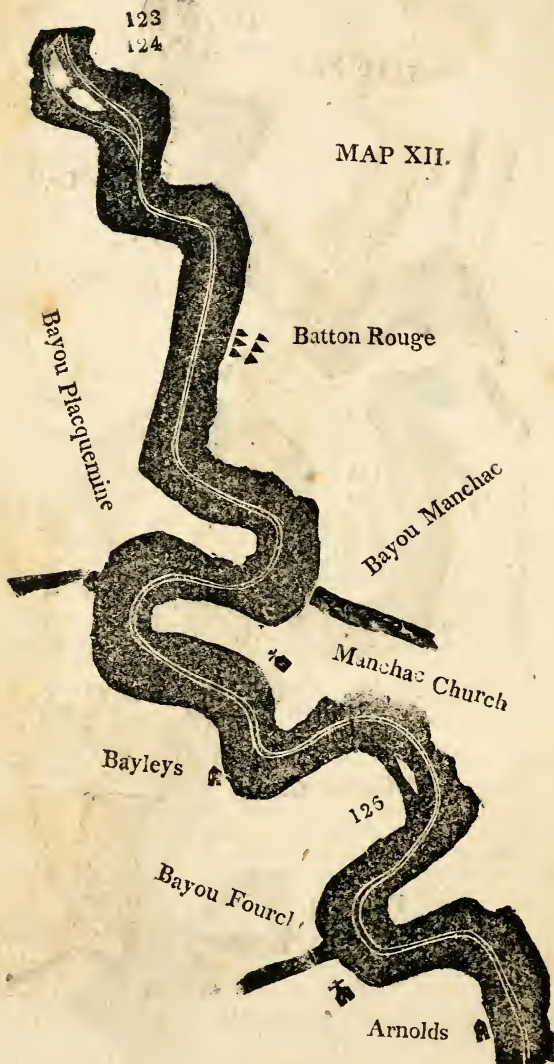
La Fourche Church, right bank, 1 992

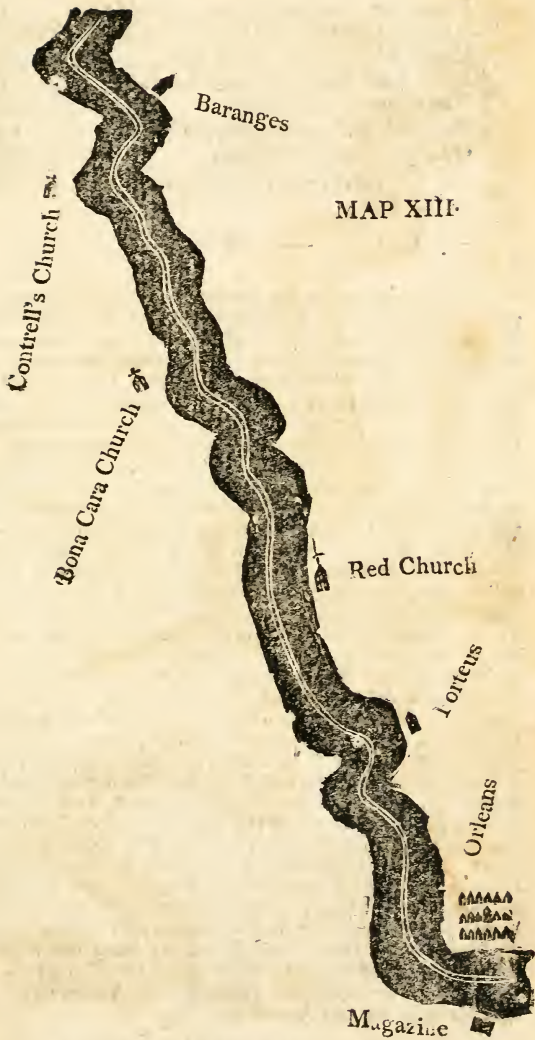
Arnold's, a sugar planter, right bank, 4 996

MAP XI.



MAP XII.





Baranges, a sugar planter, left side,	5	1006
This seat is said to be the handsomest on the river.		
Contrell's Church, right side,	5	1006
Bona Cara Church, right bank,	18	1024
Red Church, left bank,	18	1042
Forteus', a sugar planter, left bank,	15	1057
Orange Grove, left bank,	12	1069
NEW-ORLEANS,	3	1072



THE navigator having now arrived, after an irksome passage of between five and six weeks, (about the time it takes to descend from Pittsburgh) at the grand mart of business, the Alexandria of America, he leaps upon shore with extacy, securing his boat to the bank with a careful tie, mounts the Levee, and with elated heart and joyful countenance, receives the warm and friendly hand of a fellow citizen, in whose integrity he confides, and to whom in confidence he can dispose of his cargo.—What a reverse in the situation of a trader, since the banks of the Mississippi have become the soil of the United States—since a governor of a republican people has been happily placed in the chair of not only one but many tyrants—since in fact he traffics with those to whom he looks up as friends, instead of those whose every glance was dire jealousy and suspicion, whose demeanor, bombastic pride and ostentation, whose pursuit and plan in trade was one continued system of bribery, fraud and chicanery, from the first authority in the old to the last in this their foreign government.—What a reverse in the situation of you, western Americans! What a conquest gained! a conquest equal to a second revolution! a vast and almost unlimited territory acquired without the loss of a drop of blood! Happy Columbians!—prosperity smiles, must smile, on all governments equally mild, and equally just with yours!

The river opposite New-Orleans is about one mile and a half in breadth, and notwithstanding the apparent velocity of the current and the distance to the sea, it “perceptibly ebbs and flows as high up as the city from 12 to 18 inches perpendicular.”* It is about 108 miles to the mouth of the river from the city; to the English Bend it is 17 miles, to Fort Plaquemines 48, thence to the *Passes*, where the river branches out into three parts, 24 miles, thence to the mouths of the river 19 miles, And here “the Mississippi discharges itself into a sea that may be compared to the Mediterranean, bounded on the north and south by the continents of Europe and Africa, as the Mexican sea is by the two Americas.”

* MS. Journal of Col. George Morgan

In a much admired and justly celebrated work* the author of which speaking of the convulsions which many parts of the country which he describes must have undergone in various periods of time, observes with respect to the Gulph of Mexico, "While ruminating on these subjects, I have often been hurried away by fancy, and led to imagine, that what is now the bay of Mexico, was once a champaign country; and that from the point or cape of Florida, there was a continued range of mountains through Cuba, Hispaniola, Porto Rico, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Barbadoes, and Trinidad, till it reached the coast of America, and formed the shores which bounded the ocean, and guarded the country behind; that by some convulsion or shock of nature, the sea had broken thro' these mounds, and deluged that vast plain, till it reached the foot of the Andes; that being there heaped up by the trade winds, always blowing from one quarter, it had found its way back, as it continues to do, through the gulph, between Florida and Cuba, carrying with it the loam and sand it may have scooped from the country it had occupied, part of which it may have deposited on the shores of North America, and with part formed the banks of Newfoundland. But, says our author, these are only the visions of fancy."

Another celebrated author† in his observations on our western waters, has suggested an idea, that "the whole scope of country from above a range of mountains which cross the Ohio somewhere below the falls, as high up as Pittsburgh and bordering lake Erie, was once overwhelmed with water, forming an immense lake. That the summit of those hills was sufficiently high to do this, and that by some great convulsion of nature, this barrier was rent to its base, and the waters being thus let loose, the lake above was drained, and the floods centering from all parts of the higher to the lower grounds, formed the bed of the river now called Ohio." Not having the work before me, I may have mistaken the author's words, but am confident have not his idea.

These philosophical conjectures may one day or other be better understood; as they are suggested by men among the most learned and esteemed, they will have no doubt a direct tendency to lead the inquiring mind into the subject of those great and extraordinary convulsions of nature, of which history and observation afford us innumerable instances.

Convinced that it will not be uninteresting to the reader, and not altogether foreign to the subject which we are on, we will take a review of the *mines, minerals, natural curiosities, &c.* on and bordering the rivers of which we have been treating.

Near Georgetown, about 38 miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, a mine of gold has lately been discovered, a specimen of which having been tried by a silversmith in Pittsburgh, who declared it to be *pure virgin gold*, and without any alloy. The

* Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.

† Volney's view of America.

lump produced had the appearance of having been found in a running water, having the marks of pebble stones on its sides.

A clay well calculated for the manufacture of delph-ware is said to have been lately discovered near Pittsburgh. In a creek emptying into the Allegheny a small distance above Pittsburgh, is found a stone which answers every purpose of the oil-stone made use of by carpenters, joiners, &c. And in Oil creek, also emptying into the Allegheny, there is found on the surface of some particular parts of the creek an oil, which is called seneca oil, and which is famous for performing cures for several complaints to which the human system is liable. On the side of the hill to the East of the Allegheny river, about two miles above Pittsburgh, is a *mineral spring*, the waters of which have performed cures for the cholera morbis, when all other applications have proved ineffectual, and when patients have been given up by the most able physicians.

On the Great Kenhaway, opposite the mouth of Cripple creek, Montgomery county, Virginia, are mines of lead; the metal of which is accompanied with a portion of silver, too small however to be worth the trouble of separation. The portion yielded is from 50 to 80 lb. pure metal from 100 lb. of washed ore. On the opposite side of the river, one mile from the ore bank, is a furnace which works about 25 tons of lead a year.

Valuable lead mines are said to abound in Cumberland, below the mouth of Red river.

On Rock river, which empties into the Mississippi, very valuable lead mines abound, and which are said to be the most extensive on the western waters, these are very little worked.

About 60 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh, and not far from the line between the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, is a salt spring, the water being weak very little attention is paid to it.

There are considerable salt-works carried on within about 30 miles of Chillicothe, Ohio state.

Large salt-springs abound at the Blue Lick, Big Bone, Bullet's Lick, and on the north fork of Holstein; the waters of these springs yield from one to one bushel and a half of salt from 1000 gallons of water, being about 80 lb. of water to 1 lb. of salt; but of sea water 25 lb. yield 1 lb. of salt. On the Youghioghaney at Turkey foot is a salt spring, the river however overflows it except in very low water, this spring is not worked.

Mr. Jefferson in his notes observes that "In the low grounds of the Great Kenhaway, 7 miles above the mouth of Elk river, and 67 above that of Kenhaway itself, is a hole in the earth of the capacity of 30 or 40 gallons, from which issues constantly bituminous vapour, in so strong a current as to give to the sand about its orifice the motion which it has in a boiling spring. On presenting a lighted candle or torch within 18 inches of the hole, it flames up in a column of 18 inches in diameter, and 4 or 5 feet in height, which sometimes burns out in 20 minutes, and at other times has been known to continue three days, and then has been left still burning. The flame is unsteady, of the

density of that of burning spirits, and smells like burning pit coal. Water sometimes collects in the bason, which is remarkably cold, and is kept in ebullition by the vapour issuing through it. If the vapour be fired in that state, the water soon becomes so warm that the hand cannot bear it, and evaporates wholly in a short time. A similar one to this is on Sandy river, the flame of which is a column of about 12 inches in diameter, and three feet high."

Iron mines are said to have been found between the Muskingum and the Ohio, others in Kentucky, between the Cumberland and Barren rivers, between Cumberland and Tennessee, on Reedy creek, near the Long Island, and on Chesnut creek, a branch of the Great Kenhaway. On the Yough and its branches, are very valuable iron ore-banks, and on Big Beaver creek mines of ore are said to have been discovered. What is called the Iron Banks on the Mississippi are said by competent judges to have no ore in them. And indeed what is as yet known of that country, it seems to want iron, though rich in other mines, of lead especially. The hills about Pittsburgh are remarkably rich in their vast bodies of pit-coal, which are of a superior quality, but no iron [a] has yet been discovered in them. Coal hill, on the opposite side of the river to Pittsburgh, was on fire for near ten years, it however done no damage; and it is several years since it was extinguished.

AN ACCOUNT OF LOUISIANA.

Discovery, Settlement, and Transfer.

The country east and west of the Mississippi was called FLORIDA by Sebastian Cabbot, who visited that part of the continent by order of Henry VII. of England, about the year 1497.

John Pontio de Leon, a Spaniard, arrived on the coast, anno 1512, attempted a settlement, and erected a small fort. The subjects of Charles X. of France, seem to have made several attempts to settle this country but were still defeated by the Spaniards, until the year 1684, when Mons. De La Sale discovered the mouth of the Mississippi, and built on the bay a fort, which he called "Fort Lewis." The founder having been assassinated, the fort was abandoned until anno 1698, when Captain Iberville penetrated up the Mississippi, and having planted a few settlers, called the country LOUISIANA. Until this time the Spaniards had a few forts on the coast, of which Pensa Cola seems to have been the principal, which is 14 leagues east of the isle of Dauphin. About the year 1720, Mons. La Sueur sailed up the St. Lewis river or Mississippi above 760 leagues from its mouth, and he observes that the river is known to flow still further up.

From this time it remained in the hands of France, whose monarchs made several grants of its trade, in particular to Mr. Crosat in 1712, and some years afterwards, with his acquiescence, to the well known company projected by Mr. Law, and which was relinquished in 1731. By a secret convention on the 3d November, 1762, the French government ceded so much of the province as lies beyond the Mississippi, as well as the island of New-Orleans, to Spain, and by the treaty of peace which followed in 1763, the whole territory of France and Spain, eastward of the middle of the Mississippi to the Iberville; thence through the middle of that river, and the lakes of Maurepas and Ponchartrain to the sea, was ceded to Great Britain. Spain having conquered the Floridas from Great Britain, during our revolutionary war, they were confirmed to her by the treaty of peace of 1783. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso, of the 1st Oct. 1800, his Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part to cede back to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations therein contained, relative to the duke of Parma, "the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it actually has in the hands of Spain, that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states." This treaty was confirmed and enforced by that of Madrid, of the 21st March, 1801.—From France it passed to us by the treaty of the 30th of April, 1803, and was taken regular possession of by our government on the 20th of December following.

Boundaries.

The precise boundaries of Louisiana, westwardly of the Mississippi, though very extensive, are at present involved in some obscurity. Data are equally wanting to assign with precision its northern extent. From the source of the Mississippi, it is bounded eastwardly by the middle of the channel of that river to the 31st degree of latitude: thence, it is asserted upon very strong grounds, that according to its limits, when formerly possessed by France, it stretches to the East, as far, at least, as the river Perdigo, which runs into the bay of Mexico, eastward of the river Mobile.

Divisions.

This province as held by Spain, including a part of West Florida, was laid off into the following principal divisions: Mobile, from Balise to the city, New-Orleans and the country on both sides of Lake Ponchartrain, first and second German coasts, Catahanose, Fourche, Venezuela, Iberville, Galvez-Town, Baton-Rogue, Pointe Coupee, Atacapas, Opelousas, Ouachita, Avoyelles, Rapide, Natchitoches, Arkansas, and the Illinois.

In the Illinois there were commandants, at New Madrid, St. Genevieve, New Bourbon, St. Charles and St. Andrews, all of which were subordinate to the commandant general.

Baton-Rogue having been made a government, subsequently to the treaty of limits, &c. with Spain the posts of Manchac and Thompson's creek, or Feliciana, were added to it.

Chapitoulas was sometimes regarded as a separate command, but was afterwards included within the jurisdiction of the city. The lower part of the river had likewise occasionally a separate commandant.

Many of the present establishments are separated from each other by immense and trackless deserts, having had no communication with each other by land, except now and then a solitary instance of its having been attempted by hunters, who had to swim rivers, expose themselves to the inclemency of the weather, and carry their provisions on their backs, for a time proportioned to the length of their journey. This was particularly the case on the west of the Mississippi, where the communication was kept up only by water, between the capital and the distant settlements; three months having been required to convey intelligence from one to the other, by the Mississippi. The usual distance accomplished by a boat in ascending, is five leagues per day. The rapidity of the current in the spring season especially when the waters of all the rivers are high, facilitates the descent, so that the same voyage by water, which requires three or four months to perform from the capital, may be made to it in from twelve to sixteen days. The principal settlements in Louisiana are on the Mississippi, which begins to be cultivated about twenty leagues from the sea, where the plantations are yet thin, and owned by the poorest people. Ascending, you see them improve on each side, till you reach the city, which is situated on the east bank, on a bend of the river, thirty-five leagues from the sea.

Chapitoulas, First and Second German Coasts.—Catahanose—Fourche, and Iberville.

The best and most improved are above the city, and comprehend, what is there known by the Paroisse de Chapitoulas, Premier and Second Cote des Allemands, and extend sixteen leagues.

Above this begins the parish of Catahanose, or first Acadian settlement, extending eight leagues on the river. Adjoining it and still ascending is the second Acadian settlement or parish of the Fourche, which extends about six leagues. The parish of Iberville then commences and is bounded on the east side by the river of the same name, which though dry a great part of the year, yet, when the Mississippi is raised, it communicates with the lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, and through them with the sea, and thus forms what is called the island of New-Orleans. Except on the point just below the Iberville, the country from New-Orleans is settled the whole way along the river, and presents a scene of uninterrupted plantations in sight of each other, whose fronts to the Mississippi are all cleared, and

occupy on that river from 5 to 25 acres with a depth of 40; so that a plantation of 5 acres in front contains 200. A few sugar plantations are formed in the parish of Catahanose, but the remainder is devoted to cotton and provisions, and the whole is an excellent soil incapable of being exhausted. The plantations are but one deep on the island of New-Orleans, and on the opposite side of the river as far as the mouth of the Iberville, which is thirty-five leagues above New-Orleans.

Bayou de la Fourche—Atacapas, and Opelousas.

About twenty-five leagues from the last mentioned place on the west side of the Mississippi, the creek or bayou of the Fourche, called in old maps *La Riviere des Chitamaches*, flows from the Mississippi, and communicates with the sea to the west of the Balise. The entrance of the Mississippi is navigable only at high water, but will then admit of craft of from 60 to 70 tons burthen. On both banks of this creek are settlements, one plantation deep, for near fifteen leagues, and they are divided into two parishes. The settlers are numerous, though poor, and the culture is universally cotton. On all creeks making from the Mississippi, the soil is the same as on the bank of the river, and the border is the highest part of it, from whence it descends gradually to the swamp. In no place on the low lands is there depth more than suffices for one plantation, before you come to the low grounds incapable of cultivation. This creek affords one of the communications to the two populous and rich settlements of Atacapas and Opelousas formed on and near the small rivers Teche and Vermillion which flow into the bay of Mexico. But the principal and swiftest communication is by the bayou or creek of Plaquemines, whose entrance into the Mississippi is seven leagues higher up on the same side, and thirty-two above New-Orleans. These settlements abound in cattle and horses, have a large quantity of good land in their vicinity, and may be made of great importance. A part of their produce is sent by sea to New-Orleans, but the greater part is carried in batteaux by the creeks above mentioned.

Baton Rouge and its Dependencies.

Immediately above the Iberville, on both sides of the Mississippi lies the parish of Manchac, which extends four leagues on the river, and is well cultivated. Above it commences the settlement of Baton Rouge, extending about nine leagues. It is remarkable as being the first place, where the high land is contiguous to the river, and here it forms a bluff from thirty to forty feet above the greatest rise of the river. Here the settlements extend a considerable way back on the east side; and this parish has that of Thompson's creek and Bayou Sara subordinate to it. The mouth of the first of these creeks is about forty-nine leagues from New-Orleans, and that of the latter two or three leagues higher up. They run from north-east to south-

west, and their head waters are north of the 31st degree of latitude. Their banks have the best soil, and the greatest number of good cotton plantations of any part of Louisiana, and are allowed to be the garden of it.

Pointe Coupee, and Fausse Riviere.

Above Baton Rouge, at the distance of fifty leagues from New-Orleans, and on the west side of the Mississippi is Pointe Coupee, a populous and rich settlement, extending eight leagues along the river. Its produce is cotton. Behind it, on an old bed of the river, now a lake, whose outlets are closed up, is the settlement of Fausse Riviere, which is well cultivated.

In the space now described from the sea as high as and including the last mentioned settlement, is contained three-fourths of the population, and seven-eighths of the riches of Louisiana.

From the settlement of Pointe Coupee on the Mississippi to Cape Girardeau above the mouth of the Ohio, there is no land on the west side, that is not overflowed in the spring to the distance of eight or ten leagues from the river with from two to twelve feet water, except a small spot near New-Madrid; so that in the whole extent there is no possibility of forming a considerable settlement contiguous to the river on that side. The eastern bank has in this respect a decided advantage over the western, as there are on it many situations which effectually command the river.

Red River and its Settlements.

On the west side of the Mississippi, seventy leagues from New-Orleans, is the mouth of the Red river, on whose banks and vicinity are the settlements of Rapide, Avoyelles and Natchitoches, all of them thriving and populous. The latter is situate seventy-five leagues up the Red river. On the north side of the Red river a few leagues from its junction with the Mississippi is the Black river, on one of whose branches, a considerable way up, is the infant settlement of Ouachita, which from the richness of the soil may be made a place of importance. Cotton is the chief produce of these settlements, but they have likewise a considerable Indian trade. The river Rouge, or Red river, is used to communicate with the frontiers of New-Mexico.

Concord—Arkansas—St. Charles—St. Andrew, &c.

There is no other settlement on the Mississippi except the small one called Concord, opposite to the Natchez, till you come to the Arkansas river, whose mouth is two hundred and fifty leagues above New-Orleans.

Here there are but a few families, who are more attached to the Indian trade (by which chiefly they live) than to cultivation. There is no settlement from this place to New Madrid,

which is itself inconsiderable. Ascending the river you come to Cape Girardeau, St. Genevieve and St. Louis, where, though the inhabitants are numerous, they raise little for exportation, and content themselves with trading with the Indians and working a few lead mines. This country is very fertile, especially on the banks of the Missouri, where there have been formed two settlements, called St. Charles and St. Andrew, mostly by emigrants from Kentucky. The peltry procured in the Illinois is the best sent to the Atlantic market; and the quantity is very considerable. Lead is to be had with ease, and in such quantities as to supply all Europe, if the population were sufficient to work the numerous mines to be found within two or three feet from the surface in various parts of the country. The settlements about the Illinois were first made by the Canadians, and their inhabitants still resemble them in their aversion to labor, and love of a wandering life. They contain but few negroes, compared to the number of whites; and it may be taken for a general rule, that in proportion to the distance from the capital, the number of blacks diminish below that of the whites; the former abounding most on the rich plantations in its vicinity.

General description of Upper Louisiana.

When compared with the Indiana territory, the face of the country in Upper Louisiana is rather more broken, though the soil is equally fertile. It is a fact not to be contested, that the west side of the river possesses some advantages, not generally incident to those regions. It is elevated and healthy, and well watered with a variety of large rapid streams, calculated for mills and other water works. From Cape Girardeau, above the mouth of the Ohio, to the Missouri, the land on the east side of the Mississippi is low and flat, and occasionally exposed to inundations; that on the Louisiana side, contiguous to the river, is generally much higher, and in many places very rocky on the shore. Some of the heights exhibit a scene truly picturesque. They rise to a height of at least three hundred feet, faced with perpendicular *lime and free-stone*, carved into various shapes and figures by the hand of nature, and afford the appearance of a multitude of antique towers. From the tops of these elevations, the land gradually slopes back from the river, without gravel or rock, and is covered with valuable timber. It may be said with truth that, for fertility of soil, no part of the world exceeds the borders of the Mississippi; the land yields an abundance of all the necessaries of life, and almost spontaneously; very little labor being required in the cultivation of the earth. That part of Upper Louisiana, which borders on North Mexico, is one immense *prairie*; it produces nothing but grass; it is filled with buffalo, deer, and other kinds of game; the land is represented as too rich for the growth of forest trees.

It is pretended that Upper Louisiana contains in its bowels many silver and copper mines, and various specimens of both are exhibited. Several trials have been made to ascertain the fact; but the want of skill in the artists has hitherto left the business undecided [b].

The salt works are also pretty numerous: some belong to individuals; others to the public. They already yield an abundant supply for the consumption of the country; and if properly managed, might become an article of more general exportation. The usual price per bushel is 150 cents in *cash* at the works. This price will be still lower as soon as the manufacture of the salt is assumed by government, or patronised by men who have large capitals to employ in the business. One extraordinary fact relative to salt must not be omitted. There exists about 1000 miles up the Missouri, and not far from that river, a *Salt Mountain!* The existence of such a mountain might well be questioned, were it not for the testimony of several respectable and enterprising traders, who have visited it, and who have exhibited several bushels of the salt to the curiosity of the people of St. Louis, where some of it still remains. A specimen of the same salt has been sent to Marietta [c]. This mountain is said to be 180 miles long, and 45 in width, composed of solid rock salt, without any trees, or even shrubs on it. Salt springs are very numerous beneath the surface of this mountain, and they flow through the fissures and cavities of it. Caves of salt-petre are found in Upper Louisiana, though at some distance from the settlements. Four men on a trading voyage, lately discovered one several hundred miles up the Missouri. They spent five or six weeks in the manufacturing of this article, and returned to St. Louis with 400 weight of it. It proved to be good, and they sold it for a high price.

The geography of the Mississippi and Missouri, and their contiguity for a great length of way, are but little known. The traders assert, that 100 miles above their junction, a man may walk from one to the other in a day; and it is also asserted, that 700 miles still higher up, the portage may be crossed in four or five days. This portage is frequented by traders, who carry on a considerable trade with some of the Missouri Indians.—Their general route is through Green Bay, which is an arm of Lake Michigan; they then pass into a small lake connected with it, and which communicates with the Fox river; they then cross over a short portage into the Ouisconsin river, which unites with the Mississippi some distance below the falls of St. Anthony. It is also said, that the traders communicate with the Mississippi above these falls, through Lake Superior—but their trade in that quarter is much less considerable.

Canal of Carondelet.

Behind New-Orleans is a canal about 1-1/2 mile long, which communicates with a creek called the Bayou St. Jean, flowing

into Lake Ponchartrain. At the mouth of it, about 2 1-2 leagues from the city, is a small fort called St. Jean, which commands the entrance from the Lake. By this creek the communication is kept up through the Lake and the rivulets to Mobile and the settlements in West-Florida. Craft drawing from 6 to 8 feet water can navigate to the mouth of the creek, but except in particular swells of the Lake cannot pass the bar without being lightened.

St. Bernardo.

On the east side of the Mississippi, about five leagues below New-Orleans and at the head of the English Bend, is a settlement known by the names of the Poblacion de St. Bernardo, or the Terre aux Boeuf, extending on both sides of a creek or drain whose head is contiguous to the Mississippi, and which flowing eastward, after a course of eighteen leagues, and dividing itself into two branches, falls into the sea, and lake Borgue. This settlement consists of two parishes; almost all the inhabitants of which are Spaniards from the Canaries, who content themselves with raising fowls, corn and garden stuff for the market at New-Orleans. The lands cannot be cultivated to any great distance from the banks of the creek, on account of the vicinity of the marsh behind them, but the place is susceptible of great improvement, and of affording another communication to small craft of from eight to ten feet draught between the sea and the Mississippi.

Settlements below the English Turn.

At the distance of fifteen leagues below New-Orleans, the settlements on both banks of the river are of but small account. Between these and the fort of Plaquemines, the country is overflowed in the spring, and in many places is incapable of cultivation at any time, being a morass almost impassible for man and beast. This small tongue of land extends considerably into the sea, which is visible on both sides of the Mississippi from a ship's mast.

Country from Plaquemines to the Sea, and effect of the Hurricanes.

Plaquemines to the sea is twelve or thirteen leagues. The country is low and swampy, chiefly covered with reeds, having little or no timber, and no settlement whatever. It may be necessary to mention here that the whole lower part of the country from the English Turn, downwards, is subject to overflowing in hurricanes, either by the recoiling of the river, or reflux from the sea on each side, and on more than one occasion it has been covered from the depth of from two to ten feet, according to the descent of the river, whereby many lives were lost, horses and cattle swept away and a scene of destruction laid. The last calamity of this kind happened in 1794, but for-

unately they are not frequent. In the preceding year the engineer who superintended the erection of the fort of Plaquemines, was drowned in his house near the fort, and the workmen and garrison escaped only by taking refuge on an elevated spot in the fort, on which there were, notwithstanding, 2 or 3 feet water. These hurricanes have generally been felt in the month of August: their greatest lasts for about twelve hours. They commence in the south east, veer about to all points of the compass, are felt most severely below, and seldom extend more than a few leagues above New-Orleans. In their whole course they are marked with desolation. Until that of 1793, there had been none felt from the year 1780.

Passes, or Mouths of the Mississippi.

About eight leagues below Plaquemines, the Mississippi divides itself into three channels, which are called the Passes of the river, viz. the East, South and West Passes. Their course is from five to six leagues to the sea. The space between is a marsh with little or no timber on it; but from its situation, it may hereafter be rendered of importance. The East Pass, which is on the left hand going down the river, is divided into two branches about two leagues below, viz. the Pass a la Loutre, and that known to mariners by the name of the Belize, at which there is a small block house and some huts of the pilates who reside only here. The first of these secondary channels contains at present but eight feet water; the latter from fourteen to sixteen, according to the seasons. The South Pass, which is directly in front of the Mississippi, has always been considered as entirely choaked up, but has ten feet water. The S. W. Pass, which is on the right, is the longest and narrowest of all the Passes, and a few years ago had eighteen feet water, and was that by which the large ships entered and sailed from the Mississippi. It has now but eight feet water, and will probably remain so for some time. In speaking of the quantity of water in the Passes, it must be understood of what is on the bar of each Pass; for immediately after passing the bar, which is very narrow, there are from five to seven fathoms at all seasons.

Country East of Lake Ponchartrain.

The country on the east side of Lake Ponchartrain to Mobile, and including the whole extent between the American line, the Mississippi above New-Orleans, and the lakes, (with the exception of a tract of about thirty miles on the Mississippi, and as much square, contiguous to the line and comprehending the waters of Thompson's creek, Bayou Sara and Anet) is a poor thin soil, overgrown with pine, and contains no good land whatever, unless on the banks of a few small rivers. It would however afford abundant supplies of pitch, tar, and pine lumber, and would feed large herds of cattle,

New-Orleans.

By recurring to maps and examining the position of Louisiana, it will appear, that the lower part projects considerably into the sea. It has in all probability been formed by the sediment brought down by the current and deposited by the current on the flat coast. There is therefore on the east side but a very narrow slip along the bank of the river, from the sea to the Iberville. The land is not generally susceptible of cultivation more than a mile in depth from the river, the rest is low and swampy to the lakes and the sea, but in general, abounds with cypress timber, which is sawed by mills, which are worked by artificial streams from the Mississippi, in the time of freshes. They generally run five months in the year.

What has been said on the east equally applies to the west side of the river. The soil and situation are nearly the same. After leaving the bank of the river, there is an immense swamp, intersected by creeks and lakes extending to the high lands of Atacapas, and occupying a space of thirty or forty leagues.

The city of New-Orleans, which is regularly laid out on the east side of the Mississippi, in lat. 30 N. and log. 90 W. extends nearly a mile along the river from the gate of France to the south, to that of Chapitoulas above, and a little more than one third of a mile in breadth, from the river to the rampart; but it has an extensive suburb on the upper side. The houses in front of the town and for a square or two backwards, are mostly of brick, covered with slate or tile, and many of two stories. The remainder are of wood covered with shingles. The streets cross each other at right angles, and are 32 French feet wide. The squares between the intersections of the streets have a front of 300 French feet. There is in the middle of the front of the city a place d'armies, facing which the church and town house are built. There are from 12 to 1400 houses in the city and suburbs. The population may be estimated at 10,000, including the seamen and garrison. It was fortified in 1793, but the works, originally defective, could not have been defended, and are now in ruins. The powder magazine is on the opposite bank of the river.

Number of Inhabitants.

According to the census of Louisiana, including Pensacola and the Natchez, as made in 1785, the whole number of inhabitants amounted to 32,252, of which 14,215 were free whites, 1,303, free people of colour, 16,544 slaves.

The statement from the latest document, makes the whole number 42,375—the free whites, 21,244—the free people of color, 1,768—and the slaves, 12,920.

A conjectural estimation made by a gentleman of great respectability and correct information, residing at Natchez, raises the number of whites in the island of New-Orleans, on the west side to 50,150, and the number of blacks to 30,820.

It is at all times difficult to obtain the full census of a country, and the impediments are increased in this from its scattered population. The actual enumeration may therefore fall short of the true numbers.

Cultivation of Sugar.

The sugar cane may be cultivated between the river Iberville and the city on both sides of the river, and as far back as the swamps. Below the city however the lands decline so rapidly that beyond fifteen miles the land is not well adapted to it. Above the Iberville the cane would be affected by the cold and its produce therefore be uncertain. Within these limits the best planters admit that one quarter of the cultivated land of any considerable plantation may be planted in cane, one quarter left in pasture, and the remaining half employed for provisions, &c. and a reserve for a change of crops. One Pausian Arpent of one hundred and eighty feet square may be expected to produce on an average twelve hundred weight of sugar, and fifty gallons of rum.

From the above data, admitting that both sides of the river are planted for 90 miles in extent, and about three-fourths of a mile in depth, it will result that the annual product may amount in round numbers to twenty-five thousand hogsheads of sugar, with twelve thousand puncheons of rum. Enterprising young planters say that one-third, or even one-half of the arable land might be planted in cane. It may also be remarked that a regular supply of provisions from above at a moderate price would enable the planter to give his attention to a greater body of land cultivated with cane. The whole of these lands as may be supposed are granted; but in the Attacapas country, there is undoubtedly a portion, parallel to the sea-coast, fit for the culture of the sugar cane. These vacant lands are to be found, but the proportion is at present unknown.

In the above remarks the lands at Terre aux Boeuf, on the Fourche, Bayou, St. Jean, and other inlets of the Mississippi, south of the latitude supposed to divide those which are fit, from those which are unfit, for the cultivation of the cane, have been entirely kept out of view. Including these, and taking one-third instead of one-fourth of the lands fit for sugar, the product of the whole would be fifty thousand, instead of twenty-five thousand hogsheads of sugar.

Sugars exported.

The following quantities of sugar, brown, claved and refined, have been imported into the United States from Louisiana and the Floridas, viz.

In 1799	773,542lb.
1800	1,560,865
1801	967,619
1803	1,5 6,933

Imports and Exports.

The productions of Louisiana are—sugar, cotton, indigo, rice, furs and peltry; lumber, tar, pitch, lead, flour, horses and cattle. Population alone is wanting to multiply them to an astonishing degree. The soil is fertile, the climate salubrious, and the means of communication between most parts of the province certain, and by water.

20,000 bales of cotton, 3 cwt each, at 20 cents per lb.	} \$ 1,344,000	} Increasing.
45,000 casks sugars, 10 cwt each at 6 cents per lb.		
800 do. molasses, 1000 gallons each.	} 32,000	} ditto.
Indigo,		
Peltry,	} 100,000	} Diminishing rapidly.
Lumber,		
Lead, corn, horses, cattle,	uncertain	
All other articles, suppose	100,000	
Total		\$ 2,158,000

According to the official returns in the treasury of the United States, there were imported into our territory from Louisiana and the Floridas, merchandize to the following amounts, in the several years prefixed:

In 1799 to the value of	\$ 507,132
1800	904,322
1801	956,635
1802	1,006,214



[a] In the cinder of our pitcoal, is found a red substance adhering to it, called by silversmiths, *crocas*; they carefully scrape this off the pieces of cinder, and, pounding it very fine, it serves them to polish their silver and gold work with, to which it gives a fine polish. And if this dust be finely pounded and sifted, and mixed with a little sweet-oil, it will answer the purpose of *emery*, and give a fine edge to knives, razors, &c. From this circumstance it would appear that our coal is composed of particles of iron.

A few days ago I discovered in a cinder heap, a piece tinged with red and remarkably heavy, and what struck me with more surprise was, it being grained like wood, and having on one side every appearance of a piece of the bark of the tree. I convinced myself that it had gone through the fire and would no more burn, and I felt sorry that I was not chemist enough to analyze it.

If this really be a piece of wood, thus revolutionized, it would seem to confirm an idea suggested by Mr. Volney, in his *View*

of America, that our coal banks were once bodies of wood and trunks of trees thrown together by the floods of past ages.

[b] A fact relative to the existence of *silver mines* in Louisiana, may be mentioned here, on the authority of an old gentleman who had visited a mine in that country several times, under the agency of a company in this country.

This old gentleman positively assured me that a mine of silver had been discovered, that dollars had been coined, and all that could not be brought away were buried at the spot, that he had brought from thence horse loads of dollars at different times, and that he descended the Ohio for the purpose of renewing the company's funds in the year 1791, if I mistake not; and that in this last trip one of his companions having unguardedly dropped a hint on the road of their pursuit, they were closely pursued and watched so narrowly, that when they got within two or three days journey of the mine, they were obliged, in order to deceive their followers, to run a contrary direction to that where they knew the mine lay; that after every manoeuvre, they found it impossible to go to the spot without being discovered; they therefore after an absence of near two years, returned home, to the no small chagrin and disappointment of the company.

The old gentleman informed me that this company consisted of about twenty of the principal men in this country, some of whom which he named, and who I have since heard of as belonging to such a company, now reside in the Forks of Yough; that said company was formed about fifteen years prior to the time of this communication, which was made in 1793 or 1794. This old gentleman if he be still alive, must be about sixty years of age.

That this information be correct, I do not pretend to say, but from the manner in which I received it, and other corroborative circumstances, I never had, nor have I yet any reason to doubt the veracity of the old gentleman who gave it me.

[c] Conversing a few days ago with a gentleman immediately from St. Louis, whose information may be relied on, and to whom I put some questions as to the existence of this salt mountain; he replied, that the account which had been published was probably incorrect as to the length and breadth of the mountain; but that in some places on the bank of a creek which washes it, it raises perpendicularly to the height of 300 feet; that the hunters had long been accustomed to get their supply of salt from this place, for which they went out of their road fifteen miles; that the springs which issue out of these bluffs, bring with them vast quantities of salt, which may be scooped up at the foot of the hill by hogsheads full of good and pure salt; that the waters of a western branch of the Arkansas, which takes its rise from the springs of this mountain, are remarkably salt. He further observed, that high up the Missouri, there is a plain or prairie, whose surface is so hard that

the foot of a horse scarcely makes any impression upon it; and that after a rain-fall and then a warm sun, there is seen on the surface a fine and beautiful salt, as fine as the finest used on tables; that the Indians scrape this up for their own use with their hands or the wing of a turkey. This gentleman had different specimens of the salt of that country with him, which he intended presenting to the president of the United States, and to Congress now in session.

The same gentleman observed, that a considerable distance back of St. Louis there is a large parcel or body of both animal and human bones, mixed altogether promiscuously over a space of ground of 300 yards, some lying, and others sticking up; that a large tooth found here had been presented to the baron Carondelet, while in that country, who pronounced it to be the tooth of an elephant.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page 22—Bridgeport is in a different township to that of Brownsville, therefore considered as detached from it.

Page 30—First island below Beaver, read, “channel left side,” instead of right.

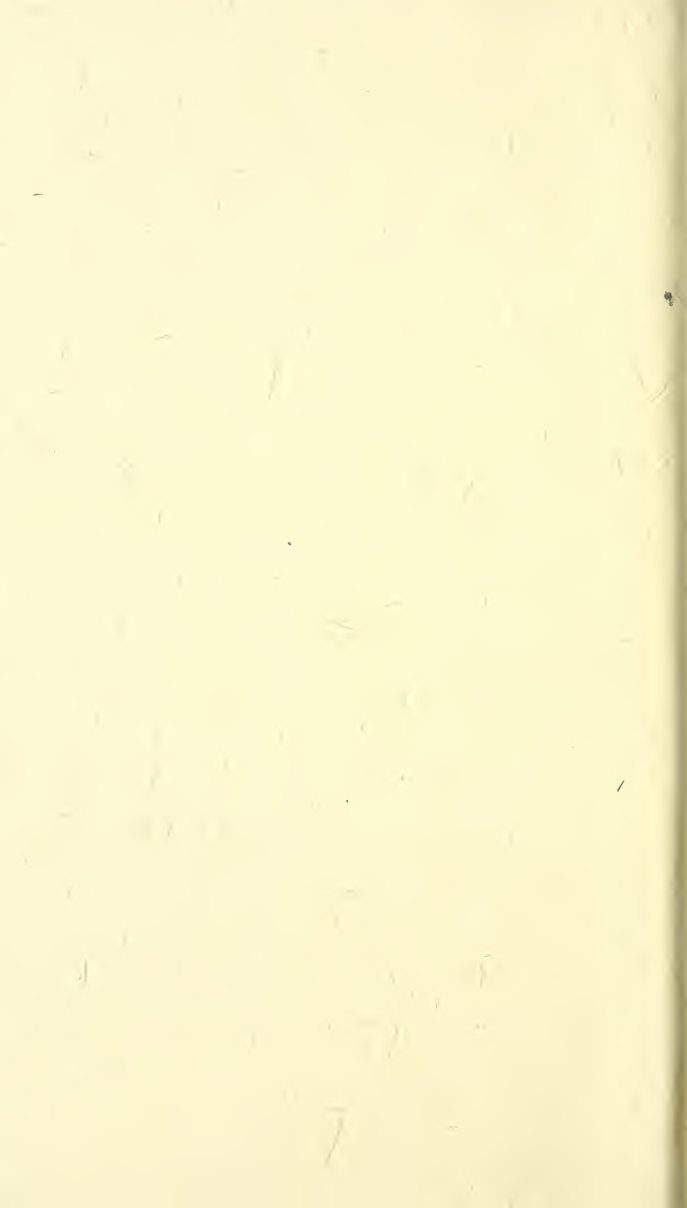
Page 30—Dead Man’s Ripple, read, “the channel past the island is on the right side, about two-thirds over from the right shore, until you get better than half way down the island, then bear over towards the right shore, and keep pretty near it until you are below the second house which stands on the same bank a little below the foot of the island.”

Page 31—Grape island, read, “channel on the left side pretty close to the head of the island, until you get opposite the first trees on it, thence must chate over to the left shore and keep close to it until you get below the point, thence in the middle of the river.”

Page 45—But about 60 miles from the Red Banks on the Ohio to St. Vincennes, direct.

Page 48—Island No. 10 is called by some “Little Point Coupee island.”

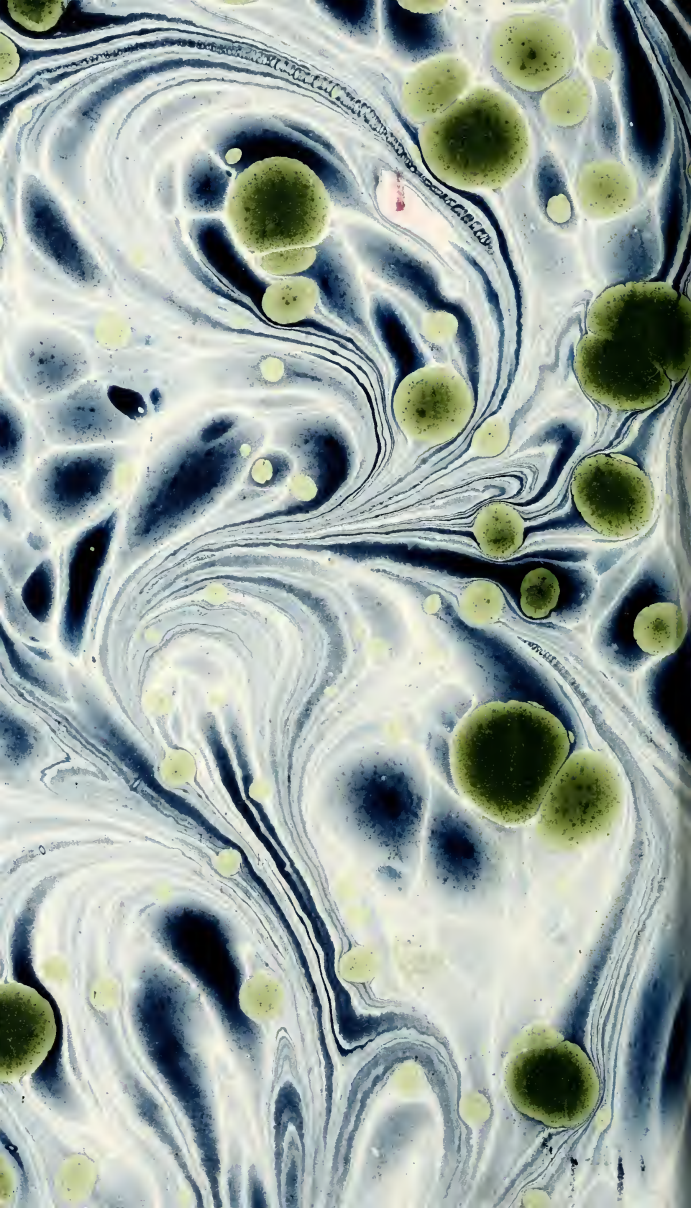
Page 54—Island 36, some navigators prefer the right side of this island, as being much the nearest and now perfectly safe. This channel was cleared of sawyers and snags by a late fresh. When you approach No. 37, two miles below 36, pull over to the left side leaving it to the right; here you must pull hard or you may be driven by the velocity of the current on the head of that island.

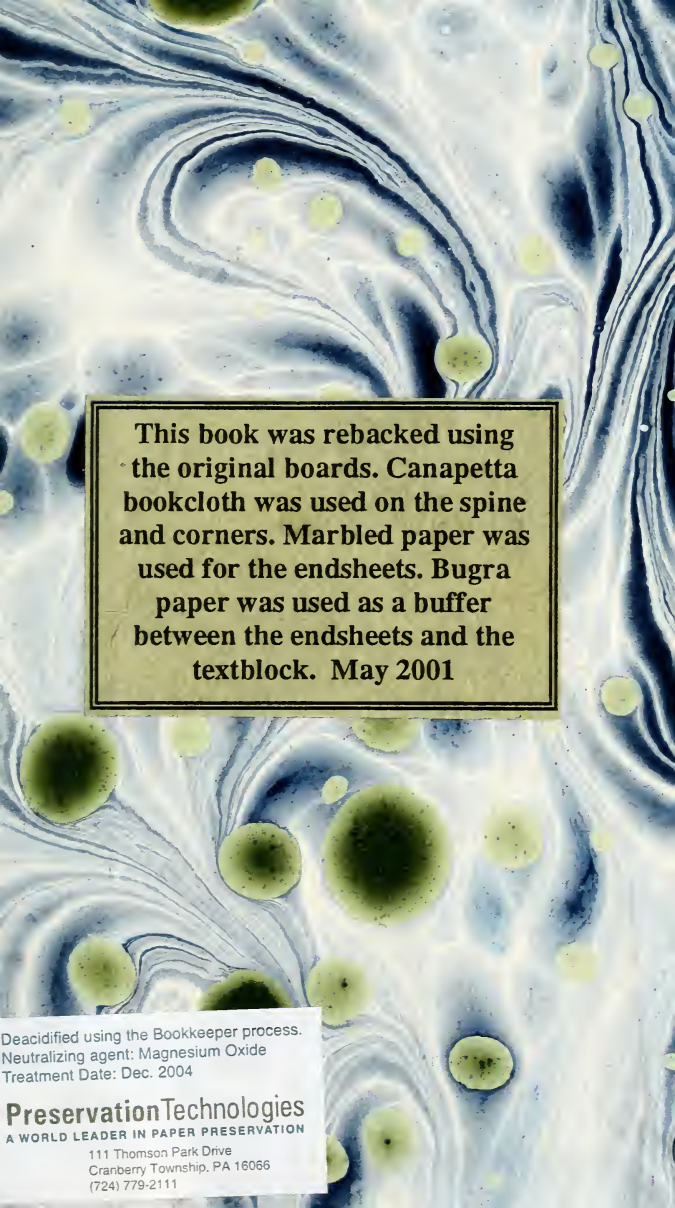


1871









This book was rebacked using the original boards. Canapetta bookcloth was used on the spine and corners. Marbled paper was used for the endsheets. Bugra paper was used as a buffer between the endsheets and the textblock. May 2001

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Dec. 2004

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